

METS. WEATHER-PARIS: Cloudy, some
 sun. Temp. 50-55 (10-8). Tomorrow, little
 sun. Yesterday's Temp. 54-61 (10-7). LONDON:
 some rain. Temp. 50-63 (10-6). Tomor-
 row, change. Yesterday's Temp. 50-65 (10-8).
 NEW YORK: B. S. OVERCAST. Temp.
 48-57. NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 50-62
 Yesterday's Temp. 53-62 (0-2).
 ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 3

27.057



OME IS WHERE THE HEAT IS—Homeless cats gathered around a manhole cover in New York's financial district to take advantage of one of the few warm spots in the city, which experienced an overnight low of 3 degrees.

U.S. Is Stepping Up Pressure on Hanoi to Negotiate in Paris

By Henry
Ginger.

WASH., Jan. 11 (NYT).—The United States is stepping up its efforts to bring the Communist side over to the Communist side and to negotiate an end to the Vietnam conflict.

American delegations, according to sources who have closely tracked the proceedings and thus far, the conference is adopting a position which is based on the belief that North Vietnam is the Communist ally in the South. The United States is on the defensive as far as its negotiating position is concerned.

American policy appears to be that the Communist position is stable and will remain or later and the National Revolutionary Government will have to come out of it. Consequently, the United States, suggesting a proposal earlier, revised that the United States is in the final phase, whose major element is from those held up to you. It is that there would be no press briefings afterward.

A suggestion was rejected that the U.S. delegation, headed by Philip C. Habib, intends to go to it regularly. In the American view, the Communists use the conference as a propaganda forum. Habib's suggestion was to extend an invitation to stop doing so to engage in give and take. The reason, in the opinion of the United States, the conference is being held by the Communists for the purpose of the world's attention.

On the American proposal was made public: repeated sessions would alternate with plenary sessions and the full press briefings that follow.

American hopes that the Communists' side will not hold in definitely to their positions at based on two principal judgments.

● American public opinion upon which Hanoi has banked so heavily has remained in the majority on the side of the Nixon administration. There is no irresistible pressure for the kind of pullout that Hanoi is demanding.

● The Vietnamization process by which South Vietnamese forces gradually replace American troops will result in a South Vietnam that, politically and militarily, is stronger than Hanoi bargained for. Therefore Hanoi will find it preferable to deal with the United States rather than face indefinite hostilities with Saigon.

The question being asked by U.S. observers here is at what point Hanoi may accept these estimates of the situation. It is believed that the enemy could step up military efforts in the hope that the United States could not increase public pressure in the United States. This would also be a way of testing the efficiency of South Vietnamese forces left to themselves.

Looking forward to the time when the Communists will decide

McCarthy Has 1 1/2-Hr. Talk With Kosygin

By Bernard Gwertzman
CROW, Jan. 11 (AP)—
Joseph P. McCarthy today
for 30 minutes with Soviet
envoy Andrei N. Kozlov and
said the discussion covered
"all problems" between the
two countries. A Democrat who
has been a thorn in the side
of the administration of the
country, saying that "the only
is that I saw him."
indicated that such topics as
China and the Middle East were
among the subjects discussed.
McCarthy apparently decided
to leave McCarthy at the last
moment as late as last night
and had been no appoint-
ment.
though Sen. McCarthy had
before he arrived here last
night he planned to dis-
cuss the Soviet question with
Soviet officials, he said today
this was not a major subject
in connection with Mr. Kozlov.

Israel Says It Downed Two Planes

But Egypt Gives Contrary Version

TEL AVIV, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Israel claimed to have shot down two more Egyptian jets today, bringing the toll of Arab warplanes this week to 10.

Since last Sunday Israel has claimed to have downed two Egyptian MIG-21s, two Sukhoi-7s and three Syrian MIG-21s in a week of the most intensive aerial warfare since the Middle East war.

Israeli military spokesmen said the Israeli Air Force suffered no losses.

Yesterday two Sukhoi-7 jets attempting to raid Israeli positions in the Ras Sudar area of the Gulf of Suez, some 30 miles before the Israeli-occupied Sinai, were shot down. The wreckage, they said, was blown apart by American-made Hawk ground-to-air missiles according to the Israelis.

A military spokesman said, "They exploded in the air and were seen to fall in the waters of the gulf."

[In Cairo, a spokesman said Egyptian fighter-bombers yesterday "completely destroyed" an Israeli Hawk ground-to-air missile base on the east bank of the Gulf of Suez in the Ras al-Sadr area.

[The spokesman said, "Our aircraft approached the target at a low height and made a concentrated attack on the Hawk rocket base, which received direct hits. The rockets exploded, and the base was completely destroyed."

[The Egyptians then "bomarded" enemy concentrations and anti-aircraft positions in the setting sun on fire and destroying them," the spokesman said. "All our aircraft returned safely to their

Biafra Seems Near Collapse Under 3-Prong Federal Push



IAFRAN LEADER—Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu and an aide photographed in his headquarters at Enugu last year.

Relief Workers Flee; Gen. Ojukwu Flies Out

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The end appeared near today in the two-and-a-half-year-old Nigerian civil war as crack federal troops with British and Russian-made weaponry hammered at Biafran soldiers.

Witnesses said that the Biafran Army appeared to be putting up little or no resistance to the three-pronged federal attack. There were unconfirmed reports that Biafran troops were deserting their positions and fleeing into the bush, with whole divisions of Biafran troops surrendering in some places and Nigerian troops in control of the entire southern half of the country.

In an interview, however, a spokesman for the Biafran office said the war is not over.

The spokesman said reports that the fighting had ended were the result of federal Nigerian propaganda and "not a true picture of what is happening."

Few of the witnesses to the local advance spoke of atrocities, saying the federal troops were apparently under orders to do no harm to civilians.

However, relief workers ferried out of the war zone spoke in the Sabon Gari Libreville town of herds of terrified men, women and children stumbling down roads away from front lines, and some reports from the Portuguese island of Sao Tome—a key starting point for relief flights—said the refugees were being strafed by Nigerian Air Force MIG fighters.

The Biafran leader, Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, has flown out of Biafra, the Biafran radio announced today, to discuss peace proposals that had been put forward by "friends of both sides."

It was widely believed that the Biafran leader was in Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast, but there were reports, too, that he was in Libreville, and that he was on his way to Paris to appeal personally to the French government for its assistance in reaching a settlement of the war.

American and European relief workers flew through the night to safety in Abidjan, Libreville and Sao Tome.

In Geneva, Raymond Courvoisier, director of operations of the international Committee of the Red Cross, said tonight that eight Red Cross representatives had stayed in Biafran-held areas, "to give aid and protection to the wounded."

A French Red Cross official in Libreville said the team from his organization remained in Biafra to care for 250 children critically injured in the fighting.



Gen. Yakubu Gowon,
Nigerian leader.



Arrow indicates drive by the Nigerian forces. The white area shows the approximate territory held by the Biafrans at the beginning of last week.

Antagon Was Informed
Korean Atrocities in Vietnam
Alleged in Reports Since 1966

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP)— Charges that South Korean troops engaged in acts of murder and terrorism against South Vietnamese civilians have been severely criticized by U.S. military officials today.

The charge was first made in 1966, it was learned yesterday, reports on this explosive internal problem, which one source has privately plagued officials for years, have come from at least two independent research agencies. They are the Rand Corporation, of Santa Monica, Calif., Human Sciences Research, of McLean, Va.

The unsuccessful attempt to end unwarranted brutality in the war reportedly was made in 1967 in a secret accord between South Korean officers, and American officers working under the U.S. Military Assistance Command.

The Korean officers, sources agreed, to assure humane treatment of Vietnamese civilians in their troops. But the allegations about South Korean atrocities and terrorism, which began soon after the first Korean troops ended South Vietnam in October 1968, have come in other waves.

Some 49,000 South Korean troops in the battle zone.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Anderson, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other high officials of Defense and State Departments said to have examined the agency reports in recent weeks.

The reports of "Korean troops' alleged brutality" are said to be detailed in reports of the South Vietnamese civilians by American troops at My Lai in 1968.

But the My Lai affair is arousing newly intensified sensitivity about the Korean allegations.

The U.S. Senate subcommittee on refugees, headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., will investigate the allegations about Korean troops, subcommittee counsel Dale DeBeauvoir said yesterday.

Jerry Marvin Tinker, 30, of Washington, was among a group of researchers who said they privately reported what they heard about Korean brutality in South Vietnam to the Defense Department in 1967, during a study of the problems. They reported the researchers' work was sealed in secrecy by U.S. officials.

"If we had spoken out then," Mr. Tinker said yesterday, "I don't believe My Lai ever would have happened."

An interview with Mr. Tinker's collaborator in Vietnam research, A. Terry Rambo, 29, drew publication yesterday to the charges involving the Korean troops. In a subsequent interview Mr. Rambo was quoted as saying that "scores of refugees told us the reason they had left their villages was because the Koreans were shooting at them."

300 Reported Slain

Mr. Rambo said refugees from Phu Yen, about 250 miles north-west of Saigon, told the Associated Press that troops had killed about 300 men and women civilians at random, apparently in reprisals for sniper fire.

U.S., Other Nations Prepare To Rush Relief to Biafrans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The United States rushed today to provide food and medical supplies to millions of Biafrans apparently about to be overrun by Nigerian forces.

President Nixon, according to White House press secretary Ron Ziegler, has been directing his attention toward the welfare of the victims of the Nigerian civil war. The U.S. has been told food supplies in Biafra were adequate for 30 days, Mr. Ziegler said. Mr. Nixon has ordered eight C-130 cargo planes and four helicopters which carry C-130 Hercules transports on cargo, to stand on alert in the U.S. to haul supplies if needed.

Mr. Nixon convened a special assistance group in Washington yesterday to develop additional relief contingency plans, with a special task force on 24-hour standby to keep track of events and provide plans and policy guidance for any U.S. action. Either the group is the White House foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger,

By Fred Faris

spokesman, has been "watching the situation very carefully over the last three weeks when a shift in the military situation became apparent and particularly in the last 24 hours when it has become acute."

The United States, he said, "is ready for a massive expansion of relief to civilians as soon as the military situation permits."

Mr. Nixon talked with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday by telephone to coordinate "prompt action to encourage a"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**Pope Prays
Victors Don't
Kill Defeated**

By Robert C. Doty

Pope Prays Victors Don't Kill Defeated

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Spain Seeks Soviet Contacts

By Loren Jenkins

MADRID, Jan. 11 (WP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's militantly anti-Communist regime has embarked on a dramatic opening to the Soviet Union with an unprecedented round of secret talks in Moscow between Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo and senior Soviet officials.

High Spanish sources said that the talks were held at Moscow airport, where Mr. Lopez Bravo spent seven hours on Jan. 2 after a "chemical stopover" on his way to Frankfurt from the Philippines, where he had attended the inauguration of President Ferdinand Marcos. Mr. Lopez Bravo met unnamed Russian officials, including unnamed vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The visit, which was never mentioned in the Spanish press, was the first time since the 1936-1939 Spanish Civil War that a Spanish minister had set foot on Russian soil, much less entered into talks with Soviet officials there.

The official version, to which Spanish officials will admit when asked, is that they

Lopez Bravo only landed in Moscow by accident after bad weather had cancelled a refueling stopover in Tashkent, thousands of miles to the south. Well-informed sources, however, maintain that the visit was carefully arranged beforehand between Spanish and Soviet diplomats, probably in Paris.

Desire Demonstrated

The talks are understood to have been initiated by Mr. Lopez Bravo as a dramatic demonstration of Spain's desire to normalize relations with the Communist bloc, at least on a commercial and cultural level.

Western diplomats and government officials in Madrid do not see any imminent establishment of political relations between the two nations. But the new Spanish initiative is seen as a definite move toward the establishment of the type of consular and commercial agreement that Spain has already set up with three Eastern European nations.

Spain has been seeking to establish

Accused of Provoking Crisis in '69 **Smrkovsky Forced Into Early Retirement**



Josef Smrkovsky

PRAGUE, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The official Communist party newspaper, *Pravda*, confirmed today that Josef Smrkovsky, the popular reformist deputy of Alexander Dubcek, has gone into early retirement.

Dubcek also accused Mr. Smrkovsky, 56, of responsibility for Czechoslovakia's political crisis.

January 1988 would be put his personal ambitions ahead of the good of the country.

The article said Mr. Smrkovsky was "a popular figure who was one of the organizers of the Prague insurrection against the Nazis at the end of World War II and who helped engineer the Communist takeover in 1948—has 'taken his pension,' a phrase that means he is in retirement. Sources also pointed out that he is not working in politics nor in any other field."

"Josef Smrkovsky was expected

paces. In this sense he is no post-race sympathizer.

That he agreed to accept in December, 1988, when top-level party proposals to hand presidency of Czechoslovakia to parliament, over to a Slovak was made public.

Gustav Husak, now the Communist party chief and then head of the Slovak Communist party, demanded that the post go to a Slovak.

Rude Pravo said Mr. Husak the time did not make the suggestion to name a Slovak president of parliament as an individual but as the spokesman of "the entire Slovak party and state organs in Slovakia."

He said Mr. Smrkovsky and grow behind him who "let on him on one of their horses" caused political crisis by insisting that "Smrkovsky remain parliament president. Mr. Smrkovsky lost

It was learned yesterday that there have been several allegations made by the South Vietnamese that the deal was for the purpose of covering up the allegations of brutality or of atrocities committed by South Korean troops in South Vietnam.

One such report is said to have led to what is described as the secret accord in 1967 between American and Korean officers to provide more humane treatment for civilians.

Mr. Rambo said Mr. Thiner went into South Vietnam by Hanoi Search under a \$130,000 Pentagon contract for a research project on refugees. They hired a dozen Vietnamese students to make a survey for them in hamlets of Phu Yen Province.

"Out of 2,000 interviews," Mr. Rambo said, "nearly 200 responded with various accounts of South

preceded round of secret talks between Moscow and Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo and senior Soviet officials. High Spanish sources said that the talks were held at Moscow about seven hours on May 2 after a meeting between Mr. Lopez Bravo and Spanish Minister of the Interior, Francisco Franco, who had just returned from the Philippines. The sources said that Mr. Lopez Bravo had attended the inauguration of President Ferdinand Marcos. Mr. Lopez Bravo met with several Russian officials, including unnamed vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The visit, which was never mentioned in the Spanish press, was the first time since the 1935-1939 Spanish Civil War that a Spanish minister had set foot on Russian soil, much less entered into talks with Soviet officials there. The official version, to which Spanish officials will admit when they are asked, is that the visit was a purely ceremonial one.

Desire Demonstrated

The talks are understood to have been initiated by Mr. Lopez Bravo in a dramatic demonstration of Spain's desire to normalize relations with the Communist bloc, at least on a commercial and cultural level.

Western diplomats and government officials in Madrid do not see any imminent establishment of official relations between the two nations. But the new Spanish initiative is seen as a definite move toward the establishment of a type of consular and commercial agreement that Spain has already signed with three Eastern European nations.

Spain has been seeking to establish official relations with

Paul, who spoke in an emotional, high-laden voice of his own anguish, said that the "unilateral" attempts to negotiate a settlement to the conflict and of his own desire to end the violence on both sides, also said:

"Today weapons decide. God will decide. This fact be followed at least to the end of the war and by the end of normalcy and harmony."

But one fear torments public opinion, the fear that the victory of the "good" side in the war seems may carry with it the triumph of a new kind of barbarism of numberless people. Therefore, those who actually fear a kind of genocide. We wish to exclude the possibility of the hypothesis for the honor of the African continent and of their leaders who have excluded themselves excluded it with many assurances.

"The moment is a grave one," he concluded, "and violence can blind us therefore pray: Only God can give us the gift of brotherhood."

Nixon Decides to Put Brakes On Space Program in 1970s

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Nixon administration has decided to put brakes on the space program for the 1970s. The decision, not to set any definitive goals or even to pass a major new space law, came only after weeks of painful assessment of where the nation stands in space, where it ought to be going and what it can afford to do in the next ten years.

While the space program will not be allowed to shrink much in the coming year, the Nixon administration will ask Congress for no more than \$3.7 billion for space in fiscal 1971, the lowest request for space funds in a decade.

More important, the low funding level for fiscal 1971 means that space spending will not go up above \$4 billion a year for at least several years, which means that most of the talked-about new programs will not be started in the near future.

There will be no set goal for landing men on Mars, no plan to colonize the moon and no sudden push to orbit a permanent manned space station above the earth in the next five years.

In unmanned space flight, any decision to make a "grand tour" of the outer planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto—in the late seventies has been put off for at least a year. Budget restraints are also forcing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to study the possibility of postponing the Viking project to land an unmanned spacecraft on Mars in 1975.

Pinch on Apollo

Existing programs will also feel the pinch. The Apollo program to land men on the moon has already lost one landing, may lose a second and is being "stretched out" more than a year to some time in 1974. The program to build an atomic rocket engine will be stretched out, too, by at least two years to the late seventies.

The only new program that will get under way this year will be the development of a reusable space shuttle to ferry men and supplies back and forth from earth to earth orbit.

But even the shuttle will not get the kind of all-out support the Apollo program received in the sixties. It will probably begin with a budget of about \$100 million, and because experts believe it will cost \$2 billion to develop, the space shuttle will not be ready to fly before 1978 at the earliest.

The proposals from President Nixon's space message, reportedly slated for release later this week. Other sources, however, said the President might wait until after he unveils the national budget for fiscal 1971. He originally was going to announce his space program just before Christmas, but postponed it at the last minute.

The way the manned space program for the next decade is now being planned, there will be two Apollo missions this year, two more next year, none in 1972, two in 1973 and the last one some time in 1974.

Even though three experimental Apollo flights are scheduled in earth orbit for 1972, there will be a period of almost a year (the fall of 1972 to the summer of 1973) when no men will be launched into space.

Longer Delay

There will be a longer delay for manned launches after the last Apollo mission in 1974. The earliest the space shuttle will fly is 1978. A permanent orbiting space station could take up the slack, but its development is considered less urgent than the shuttle by the Nixon administration so it will not fly until the late seventies, perhaps as late as 1980.

This leaves a period of at least four years when no men will go into space. The space agency has said it needs two manned launches a year to maintain its facilities at Cape Kennedy, raising the possibility that at least part of Cape Kennedy might be deactivated in the mid seventies.

But the space program will not be massively reduced in the next few years. The shuttle program to fly two spacecraft around Mars in 1971 is still on, and while the Viking project to land two spacecraft on Mars might be put off to 1975, it will not be killed. A spacecraft to fly by Mercury in 1973 has been approved in the upcoming budget, after being cut back last year to where it was almost a dead program.

The space agency also has begun to look for ways to keep its manned flight program going when the Apollo program comes to an end in 1974.

In dropping the last of ten planned Apollo landings on the moon, the agency freed a Saturn-5 moon rocket for duty in lifting an empty upper stage of that rocket into earth orbit for use as an experimental space station.

Despite such activities the space program of the seventies will be a far cry from the program space pioneers envisioned just a few years ago.

Peale Preaches At White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).

The Rev. Norman Vincent Peale preached at the first White House religious service of 1970 today and said that St. Vitus is the patron saint of the United States. "You can shake yourself to pieces with tension," he said.

"We are now so nervous," Dr. Peale said, "you can hardly put anyone to sleep with a sermon. It's been years since I've put anyone to sleep and that's a bad situation."

This produced a bit of chuckling among some of the 250 persons, including President and Mrs. Nixon, congregated in the White House East Room.

Freezing Rain And Snow in 9 States of U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI).

A mixture of snow, sleet and freezing rain covered most of the nation's midsection Sunday.

Travelers' warnings were in effect for hazardous driving conditions for a nine-state area from Missouri to Ohio and from Kentucky to Mississippi and Georgia.

Many highways in northern Alabama were covered with ice. State police in the Alabama area said, "We've had about 100 accidents, over 40 injuries and one death."

Ice also covered roads in parts of Kansas, Illinois, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Snow and Rain:

One to two inches of snow fell in Indiana and Tennessee, while rain fell over the lower Mississippi Valley.

Rain also hit the Gulf but changed rapidly to sleet and freezing precipitation from northern Mississippi and northern Alabama to southeastern Minnesota. Snow was the rule in the Midwest.

The U.S. Weather Bureau issued a tornado watch for part of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and the Florida peninsula.

Light rain or showers occurred along the West Coast, but the remainder of the West and Plains area had clear skies.

Cold weather was still the rule for the East for the fifth consecutive day.

Black Panthers Raid Pa. Radio Station

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP).

A group of 13 youths have been accused of raiding a local radio station, smashing a display case and breaking windows in an apparent protest yesterday against a nationally televised commentary on the Black Panther party.

Nine of the 13 were charged last night with unlawful entry, malicious mischief and conspiracy and held on \$5,000 bail each. Two escaped. One of the group were under 18 and turned over to county juvenile authorities.

Gallup Poll

Democrats Tend to Favor Quick Vietnam Withdrawal

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 11.—The Gallup Poll has found that Democrats tend to favor withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam immediately or by the end of the year, while most Republicans favor withdrawal only when the South Vietnamese are able to handle the war themselves.

This development disclosed "new polarizations in opinion" on the troop withdrawal issue, the poll said in a report issued yesterday. Previously, it said, the views of Democrats in the population have closely paralleled those of Republicans.

The poll's findings were based on a survey of 1,531 adults interviewed between last Dec. 13 and 14 in more than 300 localities across the country.

This question (with "handout card" was asked: "Here are four different plans the United States could follow in dealing with the war in Vietnam. Which one do you prefer?"

Plan A—Withdraw all troops

from Vietnam immediately: 19 percent.

Plan B—Withdraw all troops by the end of 1970: 21 percent.

Plan C—Withdraw troops but as are needed to turn the war over to the South Vietnamese: 40 percent.

Plan D—Send more troops to Vietnam and step up the fighting: 11 percent.

No opinion—8 percent.

CHOICES BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Plan A Plan B Plan C Plan D

Rep. 11 12 31 11

Dem. 22 25 34 12

Ind. 19 19 40 12

(Note: The percentages across do not add to 100 percent in the above table and in the following table because the "No opinion" figures have been omitted.)

CHOICE BY REGION

Plan A Plan B Plan C Plan D

East 11 12 31 11

Mid. 22 25 34 12

West 19 19 40 12

OVER-ALL FINDINGS

Plan A—Withdraw all troops



HAPPY BIRTHDAY—Mrs. David Eisenhower greets her parents, President and Mrs. Nixon, as they arrive for a birthday dinner given the President in the Eisenhowers' Northampton, Mass., apartment. Mr. Nixon was 57 Friday. A noisy crowd of anti-war demonstrators chanted outside the apartment during the dinner.

Open Whole New Field

Scientists in Texas Isolate Pituitary Control Hormone

By Harold Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Scientists in Texas have reported the isolation and synthesis of a long sought hormone in the brain which controls important functions of the body's master gland—the pituitary.

The new hormone is called TRF for thyrotrophic releasing factor. The report from Baylor University's College of Medicine said that minute amounts of TRF cause the pituitary gland to release a substance called thyrotrophin which, in turn, acts upon the thyroid gland causing it to release thyroid hormone.

Thus, the newly isolated substance appears to be the ultimate controlling factor in thyroid function. The research team in Texas believes that it will have major importance in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disorders.

The potential importance of the research goes further than that, however, because scientists believe that there is a whole family of releasing factors in the brain that act on the pituitary. Identification of the first one should make it easier for scientists to isolate the others and make them artificially.

Basic to Tissues

Amino acids are the basic building blocks of proteins and, therefore, fundamental to all living tissue. Chemically they are quite simple and are available as off-the-shelf items of biological chemistry.

Dr. Burgess said that data partially confirming the work at Baylor had already been obtained by Dr. Andrew Schally of the Veterans Administration Hospital in New Orleans and Tulane University.

Samples of the hormone have been made synthetically for the Houston research group by chemists of the Hoffman-La Roche company in the United States and its sister company in Basel, Switzerland, Dr. Burgess said.

Toxicity studies have been started in animals. If it proves safe, it will be tried in humans.

Dr. Burgess said that Dr. Guillemin had volunteered to take the first small injection himself.

Co-authors of the most recent paper with Dr. Guillemin and Dr. Burgess are Dr. Thomas S. Dunn, Dr. Dominic Desiderio, Dr. Wylie Vale and Dr. Darrel Ward of Baylor.

The newly reported hormone originates in that part of the brain called the hypothalamus. The others in the family are believed to originate there, too. The hypothalamus is a small area near the base of the brain. It has many vital functions: it plays important roles in regulating temperature, appetite, thirst, sleep and wakefulness, the level of sugar in the blood, salt and water in the body and even the emotions.

The family of regulator substances that acts on the pituitary are presumably involved in many of these functions of the hypothalamus. Scientists in many laboratories have been trying to identify and isolate these hypothalamic substances for at least a decade.

Published in French

The leader of the work at Baylor is Dr. Roger Guillemin, professor of physiology at the medical college. In recent months, he and his colleagues have published a series of preliminary reports in *Compte Rendu*, a journal of the French Academy of Science. More detailed reports are to be published this year in English-language scientific journals such as *Endocrinology*.

An account of the work was published yesterday in the *Houston Post*.

In an interview by telephone, Dr.

Gov. Dempsey Of Connecticut Won't Run Again

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11 (UPI)—Gov. John M. Dempsey announced yesterday that he will not seek reelection to a third term.

"I feel strongly that the time has come for me to step aside so that I can devote more time to my family than has been available to me for many years," the governor said. "It is my belief that ten years is long enough for one man to serve as the state's chief executive."

Mr. Dempsey's term will end Jan. 6, 1971. He read his statement at a news conference in his office in the Connecticut state capital.

The 55-year-old governor said he definitely would not accept a draft.

116 Arrested In Paris Sit-In Over 5 Deaths

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—A protest group including the playwright Jean Genet and Marguerite Duras occupied the headquarters of the French employers' organization yesterday to demonstrate against the conditions of foreign workers. All of the 116 persons involved were arrested.

The sit-down coincided with the funeral of five African workers whose death in a fire had led to the exposure of widespread victimization of such workers by landlords. The five were among thousands who pay exorbitant rents for the privilege of sleeping as many as 16 to a room in the Paris region.

The funeral procession began at the Paris morgue, where the five coffins were greeted by a throng that included Jean-Paul Sartre, other French and African intellectuals and several scores of young Maoists, some waving little red books.

The procession then marched under heavy police escort to the cemetery of Thiais, south of Paris, where an estimated 1,000 Africans in Muslim services.

The Patrons

Meanwhile, the Genet-Duras group took over the headquarters of the employers' organization, known as the Patronat, near the Champs-Élysées.

Meeting no resistance, they hung a red banner and posters from windows, threw leaflets onto the street and wrote slogans on walls.

Half an hour later, helmeted policemen entered through a side door and drove the invaders, singing and chanting, into waiting patrol wagons.

At the same time, in the suburb of Ivry, hundreds of Africans occupied a former factory now serving as a dormitory. Neighbors said the rent had been increased recently, but the landlord refused to install toilets or showers. When the tenants withheld rent, neighbors said, water and electricity were cut off.

21 Arrested

A large police detail arrested 21 sympathizers on a charge of trespassing in the home of the landlord nearby, but did not interfere with the sit-down in the dormitory.

Foreign workers, especially Portuguese, Algerians and Senegalese, are the worst victims of a housing shortage that has persisted since the war. As a result, speculators have bought available buildings in the suburbs and, often working through African agents, turned them into dormitories.

Rents are a few dollars a week, but maintenance is nil and returns are high.

One of Ray's Jobs May Be To Paint Walls of Prison

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11 (UPI)—The state has recommended a liberalized work routine for James Earl Ray that will include having him paint the interior of the state penitentiary where he has been housed in a maximum security cell, it was learned Friday.

Ray, the convicted assassin of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., has been seeking release from solitary confinement.

Painting the prison—a task expected to take two years—is only one part of the routine recommended for Ray. He has been in isolation since May 10, 1969, following his plea of guilty to the King slaying. He is serving a 99-year sentence.

Federal Judge William E. Miller, who ordered the liberalized work, exercise and recreational programs for Ray Dec. 20, will review the recommended new program tomorrow at a hearing.

Ray told Judge Miller at last month's hearing that he would rather face death than spend 99 years in solitary confinement.

The schedule for Ray would give him longer hours in the enclosed exercise yard, work duties outside

his cell and allow him to have a transistor radio, playing cards and access to books from the prison library.

In submitting details to the federal court, the state said it still intends to transfer Ray to Brushy Mountain State Prison at Petros "in the reasonable future."

Brushy Mountain is the state's maximum security prison while the Nashville penitentiary is a medium security facility.

Greek, Indian Planes Nearly Collide in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters).

The Board of Trade has begun an investigation of a near-collision over London Saturday night between a Greek airliner and an Indian military plane.

The board's inquiry was the second of its kind in three months.

On Nov. 11, a British and an Israeli airliner were involved in a near-collision over Ipswich.

In Saturday night's near-collision an Olympic Airways Boeing-707 and an Indian Air Force Super Constellation transport were involved.

New Threat To Lebanon By Guerrillas

Repudiate Reported Accord on Thursday

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 11 (AP).

The Palestinian guerrillas today threatened a resumption of the violence that last year brought Lebanon to the brink of civil war unless the government ends new restrictions on their operations.

A joint statement issued by ten guerrilla groups said Lebanese authorities have curbed guerrilla attacks across the border against Israel, restricted their freedom of movement and banned military training in refugee camps.

Lebanon also has sought to create disunity among guerrillas by allowing one group freedom of movement and denying it to the others, said the statement.

In Beirut, Lebanese Interior Minister Kamel Jumblatt said today his country is fully committed to the agreement signed with Palestinian commando organizations in Cairo last November. He added that he will confer shortly with Palestinian leaders on charges they have made that Lebanon is trying to violate the agreement governing commando action in Lebanese territory.

Today's guerrilla statement apparently repudiated an announcement by Mr. Jumblatt Thursday that the guerrillas had agreed to certain new restrictions.

Mr. Jumblatt reported that the guerrillas in future would not fire at Israeli targets from inside Lebanese territory. He said they also had agreed to end guerrilla training inside Lebanon's 15 refugee camps and to move operational bases in the south at least one kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) from any village.

The curbs followed the appointment last week of a tough new Lebanese Army commander in chief, 54-year-old Maj. Gen. Jean Nujum, in place of Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani.

Gen. Nujum was the officer who directed army operations against guerrillas who last October tried to storm the fortress town of Rachaya, in eastern Lebanon. They were beaten off with heavy casualties.

Two weeks of fighting at Rachaya and elsewhere in Lebanon was ended by a secret agreement concluded between Gen. Bustani and guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat in Cairo.

It provided for a guerrilla presence in Lebanon in return for a guerrilla commitment to "coordinate" operations with the Lebanese Army.

Lebanese officials charged the guerrillas have failed to keep their side of the bargain, with the result that Lebanon has become the target of increasing Israeli reprisal attacks.

The guerrillas' statement today asserted the new Lebanese measures were a breach of the Cairo agreement. They "threatened to explode anew the October crisis."

The statement was signed by all major guerrilla groups, including the PLO, the largest, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a lone-wolf group responsible for some of the most sensational guerrilla operations.

Comsat Misfires; Insurance Covers Most of Any Loss

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Jan. 11 (UPI)—A rocket carrying a commercial communications satellite misfired with a flash last night and remained safely on the firing pad.

The Comsat Corp. spacecraft, worth \$6.5 million, apparently was not damaged. It was the first time a launch had been insured.

The space agency which will be paid \$5 million for launch services, said it did not know what caused the shutdown, or whether the ten-story Delta rocket was harmed.

The satellite is the sixth in an Intelsat-3 series which began in 1968 and is the first covered by a unique insurance policy, written to protect the Comsat Corp. to the extent of \$4.5 million—about 75 percent of the launching charge—should a rocket failure keep the satellite from reaching orbit.

The premium for the insurance was \$872,000.

The policy was placed more than a year ago with Associated Aviation Underwriters and Lloyd's of London as well as several other international firms.

Blaze Kills 21 In Nursing Home

MARINETTA, Ohio, Jan. 11 (UPI).

Fire destroyed a modern, ranch-style nursing home last Friday night, killing 21 aged patients and injuring 23 others.

Most of the dead were women between 85 and 94 years old, many of them confined to beds with raised railings along the sides.

Other victims were strapped in their beds or in wheelchairs.

William Velge, an official of the Ohio Department of Health, said that the four-year-old nursing home, a one-story brick structure, was "one of the better homes in the state." "It was better staffed, better equipped and met all the standards," Mr. Velge said.

More Tourists in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 11 (Reuters).

A record number of tourists brought 1,285 billion in foreign exchange into Spain last year, it was announced here. The total of 21,678,494 foreign visitors to Spain in 1969 represented an increase of 13 percent over 1968.

French Government Assailed Over Plane Sale to Libya

By Henry Gungor

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The French government has come under angry attack for approving the sale to Libya of about 50 Mirage jet fighter planes.

The attacks concerned the sale itself, the manner in which it was disclosed and what critics said was the ambiguity of French arms policy in the Middle East.

Disclosure of the sale came late Friday night in an unofficial way after days of vague references to commercial accords in which French military aid was minimized with no more than 15 planes being mentioned.

The influential newspaper *Le Monde* spoke indignantly yesterday of what it termed the underhanded manner in which the government had handled the matter.

It said that besides financial and oil interests, France had "noble" motives in wishing to play a role in the Mediterranean but that such a policy could not be pursued without the support of the country.

"To rally the very important part of public opinion that is hostile to it," *Le Monde* said, "there undoubtedly exist better methods than that which consists of giving the impression by hiding part of the truth, that one is a bit ashamed of what one is doing."

Le Monde and others accused the government of having adopted a deliberately pro-Arab policy, but critics said one of the indications of this was seen in the unclear way in which the French embargo on arms shipments to the Middle East had been applied. It is supposed to cover Israel, whose order of 50 Mirages has been blocked after having been paid for, the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria. These are regarded by France as the countries directly involved in the June, 1967, war.

But critics pointed out that French arms go to Iraq, which had planes in the air during the June war and which has ground forces stationed in Jordan.

The highly sophisticated French planes are now going to Libya, a country with 1.3 million people and a tiny air force whose ability to handle such equipment is questioned here but whose hostility to Israel has been proclaimed.

The Socialist party denounced what it said was the hypocrisy of France's policy and the "fallacious" character of its so-called neutrality in the Mideast conflict.

Combat, an opposition newspaper directed at intellectuals, carried a large headline this morning saying "Criminal Treason." The newspaper said France was the one country that had had a chance to act as a messenger of peace between Jews and Arabs.

"We have lost this chance and they too," the paper said. "We have disqualified ourselves."

On the other side, Michel Habib-Delmonde, a Gaullist deputy and official director of the Gaullist paper *La Nation*, said the sale was "an essentially commercial operation and benefits tens of thousands of workers." He said the conditions imposed by France on the use of the planes made the operation conform to France's policy of peace in the Middle East. He apparently meant a clause that forbids Libya to turn over the planes to a third party.

U.S. Still Seeks 'Information' on Libya Plane Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (Reuters).

The State Department is continuing to withhold comment on the French Mirage sale to Libya, but officials said the U.S. Embassy in Paris has been asked to find out more about the deal.

"The French are aware of our interest in such matters and the embassy is continuing to follow developments," one official said. (In Paris, U.S. sources said that the information on the French sale was "under study," and that the embassy was "continuing to seek information.")

[Ambassador Sargent Shriver called on Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today reportedly to discuss the situation. The sources said that the visit was at the request of Mr. Schumann.]

The reason for the State Department's formal silence appeared to stem from the fact that it had received no on-the-record notification of French plans. Department sources indicated, however, that France had already been made aware that the Nixon administration did not want to see the Middle East power balance upset.

Fists and Bottles Fly in Dublin At Protest on Springbok Visit

DUBLIN, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Fists, bottles and stones flew yesterday as police and anti-apartheid demonstrators battled in the biggest protest since the start of the South African Springboks' rugby tour.

The violence flared as 5,000 demonstrators marched on the Lansdowne Road Stadium, where the Springboks met an Irish team and played an 8-8 draw.

Rotten fruit and eggs were also thrown and people were beaten and trampled as the demonstrators tried to storm police lines at the gates of the stadium.

Fights broke out between demonstrators and Springbok supporters while the crowd chanted "Fascists" and "Die Boer".

After the match, demonstrators marched to the British Embassy, shattering a window before police repulsed them.

Brass Band Leads

The marchers, in a column almost a mile long, were led to the stadium earlier by a brass band. Among the leaders was Bernadette Devlin, member of the British Parliament for Mid-Ulster.

Decadal Switch Killed a Baby

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).

Britain's switch to the decimal system killed a baby boy, a coroner's inquest was told Friday.

Andrew Gray, aged three months, died in a London hospital after being given ten times the prescribed dose of a heart stimulant.

Nurse Juliet Murgatroid testified that the baby should have had .025 milligrams of the drug but by mistake she gave him 0.25 milligrams.

Coroner Gordon Davies commended the nurse's honesty. He recorded a verdict of death by misadventure.

British hospitals switched last year to prescribing in milligrams instead of grains, the smallest unit of the avoirdupois system. The change was part of Britain's general move to decimal measures.

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Soviet Cosmonaut Dies at 44 After Stomach Ulcer Surgery

port is due to go into operation in April, 1971, with a runway of 4,370 yards. The airport is to be completed by the end of March, 1974, with the addition of two smaller runways.

Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald-Tribune.



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WASHINGTON

Nixon Gets Early Start on Vital Decisions

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT)—It looked like a sleepy little village, hibernating, perhaps, with the President and the Congress away and all the civil servants still recuperating from the holidays. When they went to lunch here, they were just leaving breakfast out in San Clemente, and with the heart of the White House out of touch so much it was almost out of mind. But it was a deceptive calm; the momentous months of the Nixon administration are at hand.

Presumably refreshed and refueled, the President flew back to town Thursday to mark the end of the year in which he was 56 years old and still the new boy in the White House. From now on, the budget, the inflation, the war and the priorities will be his, not of course, in truth, but in fact. Before his next birthday, he will have been judged by what he has proposed and planned but by what he has done. It is quite a leap.

The Pentagon was popping again with alarms about the Soviet missile buildup while the elite corps of arms-control experts planned their next and probably decisive approaches to the Russians. The Treasury was scraping at the bottom of the revenue barrel to balance a stingy but nonetheless bloated budget while the economists juggled very real fears that the year could bring both deeper recession and continued inflation.

The My Lai saga took a sordid new turn as two soldiers faced charges of rape as well as murder. The war in Vietnam moved toward a crucial test of both enemy intentions and

allied capacities before the full commitment to American disengagement from combat.

Mr. Nixon's bold new proposal for welfare reform and family assistance to the working poor—fought out in his own councils for nearly six months of his first year—faced the real risk of swift emasculation in the House while both liberal and conservative Democrats questioned its political value to them. And even in the holiday hiatus, the President and Congress were shouting threats of veto and retribution over the still unpassed appropriations for monies spent on health and education since last July.

The President returned to make another fateful choice of a nominee for the Supreme Court and to face a military request that he seek a new round of deployment of the anti-missile missile—issue that consumed most of his political energies here last year.

Small wonder, then, that Mr. Nixon returned early to the capital to plan his approach to the returning and now election-minded Congress, to sort out the remaining choices of priority in his budget and legislative program and, according to all reports, to shore up the rhetoric of his reign.

He was revealed last week to be fighting the narcotics traffic at the source abroad and he has suggested some new anti-crime measures to the legislators, but he must also position himself to blame the continuing increase in crime on the Democrats. He is plainly confident that his manipulation of the economy will work out all right by the end of the year, but that failing, he must also portray himself as the legatee of the opposition's mess.



President and Mrs. Nixon drove a golf buggy at their California home last week as their vacation drew to a close. The President then returned to Washington to begin a year in which, many believe, his term "will be put to the ultimate test."

Stage Set for New Safeguard Battle Between Pentagon and ABM Foes in Senate

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The stage was being set last week for a return match between the administration and a substantial element of the Senate over the controversial question of missile defense.

Only last August, after one of the most bitter executive-legislative battles in recent memory, President Nixon staggered away from the contest with a one-vote victory, enabling him to start deployment of Safeguard anti-ballistic missiles around two Minuteman missile complexes in the Northwest.

Now the administration has tentatively decided to ask for an expansion of that system. On returning from vacation last weekend, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird stated categori-

cally: "We'll ask for some parts of [the expanded Safeguard] program in the 1971 budget, but you'll have to wait until the budget message is sent to the Congress by the President" for specific details.

But by midweek, perhaps shining by critical editorial comment that the Pentagon seemed to have prejudged the matter, Mr. Laird said that a "final decision" would be made only after the issue had been taken before the National Security Council and the President.

Request Expected

As of now it appears that the principal issue that will be joined if Mr. Nixon asks, as expected, for an additional \$1.5 billion for missile defense are these:

- Will a move to expand

Safeguard, now that the United States and Russia have made an encouraging start on talks aimed at limiting offensive and defensive weapons help or hinder that effort?

● Are the growing threats of Russian and Communist Chinese missile systems sufficient to call for new defensive measures at this time?

● Does the administration have a persuasive case for expansion, or is Safeguard essentially a weapon in search of a rationale?

The last question stems from the difficulty within government of deciding whether to add more defense around Minuteman sites, start to erect a defense of the entire nation against the light-missile threat China is expected to be capable of launching by the mid-1970s, or do a little of both.

When the Johnson administration first opted for missile defense in 1967, it stressed defense against China. The Nixon administration, after a lengthy review, decided to begin the defense instead against a possible Russian surprise attack against Minuteman sites. If it now turns round and seeks a China orientation, it can expect to be accused of flip-flop thinking.

Some key Pentagon officials were urging that a logical second step in the Safeguard program would be to build one or more defensive sites along the northern border of the United States against the budding Chinese missile threat. Since even in a comprehensive arms-control agreement both the United States and Russia would probably insist on the right to have light defenses against Chinese

missiles, they argued, such a step could hardly be provocative. But other officials saw the Soviet missile buildup as posing a more imminent threat and urged that the stress be on more protection for Minuteman sites.

Mr. Laird seemed to be siding with this second school of thought when, at a press conference last week, he said that the Soviet buildup of giant SS-9 missiles was going faster than he had predicted last spring, during the first Safeguard debate. Rather than fearing an SS-9 force capable of destroying 95 percent of the 1,000 Minuteman missiles by 1974, he said, such a force may be on hand even earlier if the construction rate continues.

Unless an arms-control agreement or Soviet self-restraint curbs this buildup, he warned, the United States may build

advanced Polaris-type submarines and new strategic bombers.

The Chinese, he said, continue their missile program on a schedule that may give them anywhere from 15 to 40 long-range missiles between 1976 and 1978. Meanwhile, Safeguard, because of the delay in final congressional authorization of building funds, has fallen six months behind the schedule that aimed at making the first two sites operational by 1976, he added.

To defer any Safeguard expansion in the new defense budget, some Pentagon officials argue, would force some of the key contractors to lay off skilled workers, delaying the construction of a larger system at least one to two years more.

But critics can argue that over the last several years the Chinese missile program has re-

peatedly fallen behind Washington's estimates. As for the Russian threat, they could ask, may not the threat be even greater of chilling the favorable atmosphere developed at the arms-control talks in Helsinki, jeopardizing a potentially historic agreement to halt the arms race by rushing into further weapons deployment just as progress looks promising?

Such a question has indeed been raised within administration councils, by officials of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. But other officials, particularly at the Pentagon, argue that if the United States unilaterally holds back from doing what it was expected to do in this field—especially when the Russians continue to expand their offensive missile forces and to test advanced defensive missiles—might this not make the

Russians less prone to bargain seriously on mutual weapons limitations?

A less central but nonetheless real issue may be raised by those senators who voted for the first two Safeguard sites of the understanding that these were to be a sort of test prototype to demonstrate how well the system would function.

Yet the administration can point out that their overall testimony never suggested that they would wait until the first two sites were fully operational in the mid-1970s before moving to expand the system.

Rather, President Nixon and defense officials said that they would be annual reviews, assessing intelligence information of what Russia and China were doing before deciding at what pace further missile defense installations would be called for.

Despite Repeated Clarifications Nixon's Asia Policy Still Unclear

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—If one were looking for conceptual turning points in the long course of American involvement in Asia, they might be found in two presidential "back-grounds"—one held by President McKinley, tormented over his decision to turn the Philippines into an American colony, and the other held 70 years later by President Nixon, tormented by an American war in Vietnam.

Shortly before he was assassinated, President McKinley confided to a group of Methodist Episcopal missionaries that his conscience had been deeply torn over the annexation of the Philippines until in prayer he received divine guidance that "there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize them, and our fellow men for whom Christ also died."

Last summer in an auditorium on Guam, President Nixon ruminated to reporters about the future American responsibility in Asia. The United States, he said, had a "significant role as a Pacific power but should avoid being dragged into future wars on the Asian mainland."

Out of Asia

Mr. McKinley's divine guidance gave satisfaction to an expansionist, "little brown brother" doctrine—one that had really been evolving ever since the Salem merchants set forth to make their fortunes in trade with China—that led to the massive American involvement in the 20th century in Asia. Out of the Nixon meditations last July evolved what has come to be known as the Nixon Doctrine, which ostensibly is supposed to lead the United States out of Asia as a military power.

In his Vietnam speech on Nov. 3, Mr. Nixon described his new doctrine as "a major shift in U.S. foreign policy." In practical terms, however, it still remains unclear just how the doctrine will change American involvement in Asia, or for that matter exactly what the doctrine means.

Confusion over the Nixon Doctrine was underscored last week by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's tour through Asia, ostensibly to explain the doctrine to his Asian hosts. Perhaps nothing better illustrated the confusion than Mr. Agnew's own statements; depending upon his audience, he emphasized one feature of the doctrine one day,

another not necessarily complementary feature the next day.

Part of the confusion stems from the peculiar way that President Nixon chose to announce a major shift in American foreign policy. From all that can be gathered, there was no elaborate staff work in advance, no carefully prepared position paper such as normally precedes a major policy pronouncement. Rather, the President announced the policy in a discursive news conference on an island in the Pacific and under the noncommittal terms that his statements could not be quoted directly.

Mansfield Role

The role of defining and embellishing the Nixon Doctrine befell Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., to be point that some ways on Capitol Hill are suggesting that it should be more properly called the "Nixon-Mansfield Doctrine." After a trip to Asia last August at the request of the President, Sen. Mansfield issued a report defining the doctrine for the first time—at least as it was interpreted by the senator from Montana. There is good reason to believe that Sen. Mansfield was speaking on the basis of presidential guidance when he said in his report that the doctrine meant that, while the United States "will maintain its treaty commitments, it is disavowed that Asian nations will be able to handle their own defense problems, perhaps with some outside material assistance but without outside manpower."

The inherent difficulty with such definitions through a senatorial interlocutor is that the senator, particularly one who, like Sen. Mansfield, is so opposed to the Vietnam war, may read more into the doctrine than was intended by the President. Thus last week, Sen. Mansfield seemed to be broadening the doctrine beyond administration intention—and certainly beyond what Mr. Agnew seemed to be saying in Asia—when he said that the doctrine means "the United States is primarily a Pacific power with only peripheral interest in the Asian mainland." In defining the future American military role in Asia, Sen. Mansfield said the doctrine means:

"That we did not intend to become involved there on a combat basis anymore, and that to our friends we would give logistical and economic support; the only way in which we would ever become involved again would be when our security was at stake and a nuclear showdown appeared to be in the off-

ing—in other words when there was no possible choice."

Basic Question

But if American interests in Asia are only "peripheral," when would American security be at stake in the event of an insurgency or invasion in Asia?

Adding to the confusion was a still broader interpretation offered by Sen. James E. Pearson, R-Kan., after a meeting with the President in November. Sen. Pearson announced in a statement that the doctrine was not meant to apply just to Asia, but to the world at large.

Whatever may have been President Nixon's original intentions—and there are indications that his initial basic motive was simply to encourage a little less dependency upon the United States by Asian allies—the Nixon Doctrine gained such favorable currency on Capitol Hill that by November the President was proclaiming the doctrine, as defined by Sen. Mansfield, to be his own. Thus, in his Nov. 3 speech, he said that the doctrine set forth the following three principles as guidelines for future American policy toward Asia:

"First, the United States will keep all of its treaty commitments; second, we shall provide a shield if a nuclear power threatens the freedom of a nation allied with us or of a nation whose survival we consider vital to our security; third, in cases involving other types of aggression, we shall furnish military and economic assistance when requested in accordance with our treaty commitments.

Manpower

"But we shall look to the nation directly threatened to assume the primary responsibility of providing the manpower for its defense."

It is when these general principles are translated into specific terms that the confusion of the meaning of the Nixon Doctrine begins. On the generally accepted assumptions that no more Vietnam-like aggressions will occur in Southeast Asia and that the United States will stand by its commitments to protect South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines against attack, it can be argued that the doctrine really represents no basic change in policy. But to those who have any meaning, there should be a reduction in the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia. But that is a step, particularly after the Agnew trip, that the administration shows no sign of taking.



Vice-President Agnew with President Thieu, recently in Saigon.

Agnew Sticks to Script on His Asian Tour

By James M. Naughton

SINGAPORE (NYT)—When Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and his entourage swept into Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, last week, the American Embassy there handed out a list of "special rules of courtesy to be observed with Muslims." Among the items in the "Don't" column was one warning: "Never place one's foot or feet on a table or desk when talking to guests."

Mr. Agnew did not put his feet on the table in Malaysia. Nor for that matter in any of the eight nations he has swooped down on so far in his 11-nation tour of Asia. As one of the officials traveling with his party put it, "The Vice-President is sticking right to the script."

In this case, the script was written on Guam last July by President Nixon and it is called the Nixon Doctrine. The President sent Mr. Agnew to East Asia and the Pacific to explain what it meant.

There has been a good deal of confusion about the doctrine ever since Mr. Nixon pronounced it. As announced by the President and repeated by the Vice-President abroad, its three ingredients are (1) an "unequivocal" statement that the United States will keep its commitments to its allies; (2) a protective nuclear shield placed over the Pacific by America to ward off any major power threat to our allies; and (3) a stipulation that the allies must assume more responsibility for handling their own internal problems.

Almost from the moment it was announced, anti-war spokesmen at home pounced upon the last element as a hopeful sign that the United States would withdraw from entangle-

ments in the Pacific that might lead to another Vietnam. But ever since he landed on Dec. 29 in Manila, where Adm. Dewey had set a precedent for American power in the Pacific, Mr. Agnew began emphasizing the first two aspects for the benefit of leaders in the Philippines, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. He will do the same this week in Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. And even in handlocked Nepal and Afghanistan, neutral nations sandwiched among giant powers, Mr. Agnew emphasized U.S. intentions to keep an ear in the Pacific.

By the time he had talked his way through the first eight countries, Mr. Agnew was confident of success. He stood late last week outside the U.S. ambassador's residence in Singapore and told 300 applauding American residents that the Nixon Doctrine had "struck a responsive note. We have found understanding of the new American posture and a reassured feeling the United States is not going to turn its back on Asia."

Mr. Agnew's emphasis on the American presence in the Pacific may raise some eyebrows in Washington, but the Vice-President had a ready explanation for that. "The people back home don't understand as well as they might what's actually going on in Asian countries and what the American presence means," he said. "I can say that because I didn't understand myself until this trip."

If the doctrine has become clear to Mr. Agnew, it was still questionable whether his "confidence" was well placed. The Vice-President's Air Force jet was leaving a wake of contradictory reactions.

In Malaysia, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman said that

Mr. Agnew had convinced him "the United States is not going to leave us in the lurch. It is prepared to spread its umbrella for the security of the region." The same night, however, the prime minister dropped from his speech at a state dinner a line which said Malaysia "can expect help in the event of unprovoked aggression by enemies from without who have sinister designs against us." The impression among many observers was that Mr. Rahman may have switched his signals in sudden realization that he had nothing on paper to show a U.S. commitment to help defend his country.

In Taiwan, America is firmly committed to help the Nationalist Chinese in case of attack. Yet government-controlled newspapers on Taiwan were voicing skepticism in editorials, such as one which called Mr. Agnew's reassurances "empty and perfunctory."

In Thailand, where there is considerable concern that an American withdrawal from Vietnam would lead to increased Communist subversion in both Laos and Thailand, officials remain jittery following the Vice-President's visit.

On balance, therefore, Mr. Agnew's attempts to clear up any misconceptions abroad about the Nixon Doctrine did not seem to have been wholly successful. In fact, one member of the Vice-President's party conceded in private conversations that there was a deliberate intention on the administration's part to keep the doctrine somewhat fuzzy. He said that the vagaries of the plan to pull out gradually from Vietnam and the generalized pledges of American support in Asia would keep options open, preventing the enemy from any precipitate action based on a clearcut American policy.

Thieu Stiffens Stand; Said to Expect a Drive

By Terence Smith

SAIGON (NYT)—It was not so much what President Nguyen Van Thieu said at his press conference last week as the way he said it that left the 200 newsmen in his audience with the distinct impression that he had adopted a new, hard line on everything from American troop withdrawals to the motives of his political opposition.

The full-dress press conference was the first held by Mr. Thieu in Saigon for five months. The president, flanked by his vice-president and premier and backed up by his entire 31-member cabinet, fielded questions for two hours on all major questions confronting South Vietnam.

And on nearly every subject, Mr. Thieu's manner and position were tough and uncompromising.

On the prospect for further American troop withdrawals, Mr. Thieu said it would be "impossible and impractical" for all American combat troops to be withdrawn from South Vietnam in 1970. "We need time for training and we need equipment from the United States," he said. "I never believed that all [the combat] troops would be withdrawn in 1970... It will take many years."

To List Aid Needs

On the need for continued and increased American assistance, Mr. Thieu said he was making up a list to submit to the American government "not only of military equipment but also of funds and most particularly the material help to improve the living conditions of Vietnamese soldiers and their families."

On the prospects for a coalition government, Mr. Thieu said, "A coalition government means death." The president said, bringing his fist down on the table for emphasis. "The men who favor a coalition work for the Communists. It is an enemy trick to overthrow this government and impose a Communist regime."

On the moves of his political opposition: "There are some so-called nationalists who are saying the same things the Communists are saying, who are requesting the same things the Communists are requesting, such as the fast and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. forces out of Vietnam while we are not yet strong enough to handle the war. I say if these men are

No New Overtures

By the time he had finished, Mr. Thieu had left no doubt in the minds of his audience that no new peace overtures could be expected from Saigon in the near future.

What is behind this new rigid stance? According to reliable sources at the presidential palace, it is rooted in the conviction that the enemy will launch another military and political offensive this spring, and that South Vietnam must prepare for it.

President Thieu, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and most of the principal figures in the government reportedly are convinced that the North Vietnamese will make one more major effort on the battlefield either during the lunar New Year holidays early next month or in the weeks after Tet. The South Vietnamese expect allies to be able to repulse anything the enemy can launch, but they are concerned about the impact renewed fighting might have on anti-war elements in the United States.

A major new offensive could also cause serious political and economic disruptions in Saigon, and the government is wary of that possibility. Moreover, Mr. Thieu is convinced that the Communists will not engage in any serious negotiating until they have made a final try on the battlefield. Mr. Thieu said as much in his press conference, noting that the Communists "never negotiate from a position of weakness."

As a result of all this, palace sources say, Mr. Thieu is adamant in his belief that this is not the time to be talking about troop withdrawals, a coalition government or new negotiating proposals. Nor does he feel it is the time to encourage much political latitude in Saigon, hence the recent crackdown on his opposition here.

Rumors of Arrests

The president is expected to continue to tighten the screws in the coming weeks. Rumors have been circulating for days about an impending mass arrest of army officers on charges of "pro-Communist activities." In addition, 16 of the country's 44 province chiefs are expected to be replaced shortly in an effort to tighten the president's political grip on the countryside. Several division commanders may be transferred as well.

502 21 10/10

An End in Biafra?

The Biafran rebellion has demonstrated, so often, its amazing vitality in the face of apparent disaster that even the current rout must be regarded with a certain caution. Assuming, however, that the Nigerian government forces have triumphed, what does the future hold for the defeated?

Hunger, on a massive scale, almost certainly, even though food relief will be made available as soon as it can be rushed to the survivors. Outrages by the victorious troops seem virtually inevitable, given the bitterness of tribal rivalry, enhanced by the long, bloody war. It is the scale of these impending "incidents" rather than the fact of Biafra's collapse which has so alarmed opinion in the world outside. And then?

The problem before Nigeria, as before so many other African states, is to make a nation out of the tribal miscellany which was one of imperialism's most dangerous legacies to the continent. The common cultural inheritance which is the soundest basis for a nation has, in Africa, been perverted by the imposition of alien cultures thinly over chance collections of ancient tribes and kingdoms, in aggregations which are neither economically nor geographically sensible. Awareness of this, and of its capability for producing an almost infinite fissioning of tribal nuclei, is what has given the Nigerian government so much support from other African governments.

To make a real nationalism out of many tribalisms—or even a reasonable federation

—is the task confronting most African states. They must accomplish, in sum, what the Hapsburg dynasty failed to do in Europe. The rational argument behind the central government's efforts—as in Congo-Kinshasa, Nigeria, and, all too probably, in Kenya—is that if the country is held together by force, initially (as was done, for example, in the American Civil War) it will survive to permit the growth of nationhood. But this could easily mean the dominance of one or two tribes over the rest—like the German and Hungarian dominance over the rest of Austro-Hungary's peoples—with all the continuing strains and eventual collapse this implies.

Can statesmanship conquer tribalism in Nigeria? That remains to be seen. Much depends on the way in which starvation and passion are combated in the first days and weeks following the collapse of organized resistance in Biafra. But whatever idea rules Nigeria in the years to come, whatever statues are raised to the victorious, whatever loyalties are cherished to the brave defeated, there is one symbol that neither Nigeria nor the world can ever permit themselves to forget. It is the huge, bewildered eyes of a child, staring from over stringy limbs and a distended belly—the innocent, ignorant victim of a mystique it never knew, an idea which meant nothing except the pain of hunger, and death. That reality is the rebuke to the ideal wherever it shows its tragic face.

Dialogue With Peking

The Nixon administration has scored a notable advance in winning Peking's agreement to resume the long-interrupted talks between American and Chinese ambassadors in Warsaw. Reopening of a direct communications channel between the leaders of the United States and of the Chinese People's Republic could pave the way toward the still-distant goal of full normalization of United States-Chinese relations.

To convince Peking of its sincerity, the Nixon administration combined constructive official statements with unilateral moves to ease the barriers to Sino-American trade. In the background were such diverse developments as last year's Sino-Soviet border clashes, initiation of Soviet-Chinese talks in Peking and the first reductions in the number of American troops in Vietnam. Mao Tse-tung and his associates may well have reasoned that if they could negotiate with the Kremlin they could do so with the White House, while the partial withdrawal of American troops may have eased their fears that Mr. Nixon would use South Vietnam as a base for war against the Chinese People's Republic.

Both sides will be understandably cautious when the Warsaw talks resume. Washington will presumably suggest initiation of Chinese-American exchanges of people and information, settlement of existing postal

and telecommunications payments problems, and negotiation of a Peking-proposed agreement on general principles of peaceful co-existence—all topics mentioned by Secretary of State Rogers a year ago. The Chinese may well raise a whole host of presently insoluble issues such as Taiwan; but if they want concrete progress they could more realistically call for initiation of direct trade relations with the United States, and evince interest in Mr. Rogers's agenda.

Inevitably, some Soviet commentators have interpreted the decision to resume the Warsaw talks as evidence of a Sino-American plot against Moscow. But the more sensible people in the Kremlin know that the Nixon administration wants as little to be China's ally against Russia as Russia's ally against China. Yet it cannot be denied that in agreeing to the talks, the Chinese probably thought the announcement would have a sobering impact on Moscow.

Realists in all capitals will simply note that the agreement to talk makes a useful contribution toward lowering world tension. The fact that it has taken so long to agree to resume the conversations suggests that really dramatic and major developments in improving Chinese-American relations are probably many months—and more likely years—away. But it is good that a beginning is about to be made.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

U.S. Mideast Policy

The Americans have invested hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars in the oil wells of the Middle East (Saudi Arabia and Libya) and it is natural that they are concerned not to lose them. But they should have thought of that first. If they intended to support Israel, they should have renounced the oil. And if they wanted to own the oil, they could not conduct a pro-Israeli policy. Instead, they have conducted a contradictory policy. They have made enormous investments in the oil wells and have supported Israel.

There are six million Jews in the United States, who count for much more than their numbers, and who vote en masse for the Democratic party. This explains the pro-Israeli policy of Kennedy and Johnson. Nixon, who is Republican, owes very little to the Jewish vote. And this explains the conversion under way toward neutrality.

—From *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

French Arms for Libya

These planes [for Libya] are the planes of crime and betrayal. France is betraying herself, if indeed it is true she is a fair and generous nation. It is not a question of asking France to take sides in favor of Israel . . . it is a question of asking her to be wise and act with integrity, not to inflame hatreds, not to favor one opponent against another, and above all not to arm him.

One country in the world had a slight but real chance to impose itself as a peace mes-

senger between Arabs and Israelis, and that was our country.

We have lost that chance . . . and the French minister who will now have the impudence to speak of the four-power meetings and the peaceful settlement of this "painful conflict" will have neither a sense of the ridiculous nor of honor.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Everything in this affair [French arms sales to Libya] appears decidedly far too underhanded, starting with the distinction . . . between countries directly involved in the battlefield, to whom France refuses to deliver arms, and the others whom we are ready to supply . . .

To rally the very large section of public opinion which is hostile to it, there are certainly better methods than that which consists in giving the impression, by hiding part of the truth, that one is a little ashamed of what one has done.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Official circles in America have attempted to calm Israel's fears and have tried to draw comfort for themselves from the fact that it is France that is supplying the new regime in Libya and not the Soviet Union.

The United States is mistaken if she believes the French supply of arms to Libya reinforces the West's position in the Mediterranean area.

—From *Haaretz* (Tel Aviv).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 12, 1895
FRIEDRICHSHAGEN—Colonel von Moltke, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, arrived here today at midday. He has been specially sent by the Emperor, and was the bearer of a magnificent arrangement of flowers, a gift from His Majesty. The object of Colonel von Moltke's visit to Prince Bismarck is to arrange the details of the Emperor's visit to the ex-Chancellor. Prince Bismarck does not go out much, as the whole Schlossberg is under snow. The reason for the visit remains unknown.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 12, 1920
PARIS—At nine minutes past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, M. Georges Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, took his seat at the head of the table in the Clock Room of the French Foreign Office in Paris. Seven minutes later he announced: "The protocol has been signed by the Entente Powers. The Treaty is now in force and will be enforced to all its terms." There was no applause, no firing of cannon, but the simple ceremony meant that the war, at last, was over.



The U.S. and the Mideast Crisis

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—For the last month, the U.S. and Israel governments have been fussing with each other over Secretary of State Rogers's formula for settling the Middle East crisis. Washington is appealing to the world to see that Mr. Rogers's formula is fair and reasonable. Israel is arguing that the formula is unreasonable and even dangerous, and this leaves most people in an awkward position, because they don't know what the Rogers formula is.

Every few days now, we are being told by some Israeli official that the United States is trying to "impose" a settlement on the

Middle Eastern nations; that Mr. Rogers has been "drawing a map" for the future of the area and leaving nothing to be negotiated by the parties concerned; that the Rogers formula is incompatible with the sovereignty of Israel and undermining the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Rogers's Problems

Meanwhile, Secretary Rogers has been spending a good deal of his time in the last few weeks explaining to Zionist leaders in the United States that this is not true, writing letters, receiving delegations, an-

swering questions, and in other ways trying to defend his position.

All this use up a great deal of time and energy and doesn't seem to calm the controversy. The United States and Israel differ about the Middle East crisis because their national interests differ in many ways. Tel Aviv is not going to accept the Rogers formula and Washington is not going to accept the Israeli government's formula, but at least they ought to be able to make clear what they are disagreeing about.

It is hard enough to live with the unavoidable conflicts between nations, but to put up with avoidable stupidities is intolerable. The Rogers formula is not some vague or casual suggestion. It has been put on paper and widely circulated. It may be sensible or silly, but at least it is precise and should be published, so that the people who are being asked to have a judgment on it will have the facts.

This is not one of those cases where publicity will embarrass or confound diplomacy. All the documents in the Rogers formula have been made available to Israel and the United Arab Republic, and to the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Saudi Arabia—and also, among others, to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, who is going to see President Nasser in Cairo next month.

So why the secrecy? The Rogers speech on the subject last month on the Middle East, and the State Department documents in the case were discussed in the National Security Council in the White House and approved personally by President Nixon before they were circulated.

Almost everybody concerned and a lot of others have the documents in the Rogers formula, and the people in Israel, the U.A.R., the other Arab states and the Soviet Union. The result is that governments are left free to interpret the facts as they like and even the editors of the newspapers in Tel Aviv, Amman, London, Paris, Rome, The Hague, Copenhagen and many other places don't really know what the United States government proposed.

Accordingly, the comment on the controversy is based most of the time on a variety of official "leaks" out of a great many capitals. The Israelis, disillusioned by their experience with John Foster Dulles in the 1957 Middle Eastern crisis, are giving the impression that Secretary Rogers is trying to "impose" a settlement on them, whereas he has actually proposed to leave the main questions of boundaries, refugees and security to negotiation between the Israelis and the Arabs.

The Real Questions

As a result, even the common interests of the United States and Israel are now being blurred by the peripheral arguments over Secretary Rogers's proposals. Beyond the Rogers formula, are the real questions of Middle East security and the balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean between the Soviet Union and the United States.

But this larger question of power at the crossroads of the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia is not going to be discussed seriously until the underbrush of these secondary questions is cleared away. And all the fuss about Secretary Rogers and his proposals will not be cleared away until the documents are published.

C. L. Sulzberger is on a brief leave. His column will resume on his return.

A Search for The Black El Dorado

By Anthony Lewis

TUGONI, Kenya—"I've been here four months, and I have to say there is no Kikuyu culture. You know, nothing you could call a real culture."

The young man was an American Negro, called Roy, born in Newark, a graduate of Rutgers, now working for his master's degree at the Harvard School of Education. He was spending a year teaching history and English to high school students in a Kikuyu village, 25 miles from Nairobi, living in a typical small village house without electricity or running water. He wore blue jeans and sandals, his hair Afro style; the voice was educated New York.

He was talking to a Kikuyu girl, Ruth, a bright student at University College, Nairobi, who works in her spare time for American anthropologists, gathering data for them and learning their techniques. In her soft African dialect she replied:

Debate Over Values

"You are completely wrong. You overestimate Roy. You do not know enough."

Roy: "They think only of American culture. They want to be like us. They want things."

Ruth: "Oh no, not American culture. We don't want that, we are not going to have it. We shall have our own."

Roy: "Well, Western values. They say why I don't wear shoes. You know, they think any man with position or money has to wear shoes, and that doesn't mean sandals. It's a material thing. They want money and possessions, and that means Western ideas."

Ruth: "Yes, we do want some Western things. We are poor, we want a better life. But we don't have to be like Americans. I have seen American children, and certainly we are not going to bring up our children like that—ordering their parents around, greeting the guests as if they ran the house. No, I am going to best my children if I have to, to make them behave . . . like children."

The African Way

Roy: "In the sense of the future, the culture of the future, they are going to have Western desires and ideas about status."

Ruth: "No, you don't understand what culture means. For example, men and women will always be different things here. Men run things. I used to think that would be different, but now I know that I shall be happy only letting my husband decide."

Roy: "When women move to an apartment in Nairobi, they have a refrigerator and a stove, and a servant to take care of children—and they do not have their grandmothers and aunts, and that will change. The men will think differently. It is inevitable."

Ruth: "You're too sure. Maybe those Western material things will have an effect on white people, but people will come to the African way—respect the man, bringing up children to be respectful. The wife can be powerful in the home, she can have ideas, but the credit must go to the man; he has to make the decisions. When he asks her to explain, she must explain, but what he wants and does not want."

Roy: "I come here, and find it people wanting to be bourgeois American Negroes."

Ruth: "I think you came with romantic expectations. You wanted something completely different from American values. A different idea. Now you are disappointed because people are not so different."

Roy: "No, I came without expectations, so I'm not surprised or disappointed. I just say I don't find a culture."

Ruth: "But you do not. You have not felt the life of the family, the welcome to the stranger, the security. You live alone your house and you don't see one except the boys from university when they are there in twos and threes. Perhaps you city life and conveniences."

Roy: "I don't want to be a loner everywhere. I'm enjoying this. Okay, I just say Kikuyu are going for the things as in American society doesn't matter to me; I'm to go back and teach at a university, to students who under preferably only graduate stu-

Letters

... And to All a Shalom!

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through Chertbourg Not a Frenchman was fretting, Not a call an account, The gunboats were tied at the quay white with snow. In hopes that their mythical buyers would show. Do you really think they say there in the West? Awful, Norwegians from Panama Not a bit! They were waiting as is now well known For Zionist imperialist aggressions alone—

When all of a sudden with glutinous roar Five gunboats took off like big birds from the shore. The chief of the harbour police yelled, 'Qui va là?' And heard in return something like 'Ma shalom Kha?'

The customs men yelled as they ran through the spray, 'Navez-vous alors rien à nous déclarer?' The Bureau of Health had its men at their stations: 'You are not certified to have had vaccinations!' They cried in dismay: 'There are farms to fill out, You are—don't still in quarantine—you must turn about!'

More swiftly than hags he mimicked in Hebrew The boats disappeared down the causeway and on; Now Kara, Saul, Moshe, now Benim, now Sam— All were captains contagious and all on the lam— To the broad blue Atlantic then down to rock.

Then hard left to Haifa—the French still in shock; 'Twas not the charade of boats sold and recold.

Nor the fear of scandal who story was told; What hurt was the fact that boats sped away Au-dehors de cette limite where the laws Are no longer valid—all the way Without clearing customs, as controls (By the bureau of Health Finance and Debt.) No—all that French bureaucracy heard through the fog Was 'Joyeux Hanukkah and a Shalom!'

GEORGE BAY

'Correction'

George Wallace says "I sent the Majority" (JETT) Correction! He represents like of the majority.

HERIDY W. Lugano.

'Sincere' Buddha

The Buddha story in (Jan. 3-4) quoted Paul Nat American lawyer hired by South Vietnam Buddhist. "All these guys are sincere. Well, of course, \$125 is a sincere lot of compensa death, or death in any whether it be in South or, say, Massachusetts. But he not 'sincere' B an odd combination of we one recalls the teachings tamsa Siddhartha?

And is not Mr. Narkh rather fast? No 'mass' yet been proved. If 'mass' were giving aid and comfort to the cause, and the allies this fact, what does one allied soldiers to do? Sit hands and wait for the to attack?

WALTER Athens.

Eurobonds

Coupon Questions Are Dominant As New Market Year Opens

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The first two Eurobonds issued in 1970 will set the tone for coupon levels.

The first to come to market will be a \$30 million, 12-year offering by Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Canada. Managers indicate a coupon of 9 percent at par and a slight discount. Originally the issue was to have been \$15 million, but managers found interest was so high that they raised the amount.

Credit Suisse International Finance NV, then said it was offering \$15 million at about the same conditions as Massey.

The appearance of the 9 percent coupon came as a surprise to the market. Most expected interest rates to be in the 8 1/2 to 9 percent range.

Some Eurobond observers felt that the 9 percent coupon was a sign of a market that was not yet fully open. They felt that the 9 percent coupon was a sign of a market that was not yet fully open.

Clark Equipment's \$15 million, 12-year issue, announced in December with an individual coupon of 8 1/2 percent, has now been postponed because of market developments in the Eurobond market.

The two straight debt issues immediately preceding it had their coupons raised from 8 1/2 percent to 9 percent.

In any case, pricing packages for the Massey-Ferguson and Clark Equipment issues, point out, the 9 percent coupon in this case is not what it might seem.

Take it from the issuer's point of view. An offering at 9 percent at 98 1/2, assuming cost of commissions at 2 1/2 percent and an average life of 8 years, costs the company 9.54 percent on a semi-annual payment basis.

Assuming the same set of circumstances for an offering at 8 3/4 at 98—and there were some in this range at the end of 1969—and the cost to the company rises fractionally to 9.57 percent. At 8 3/4 percent at 97, the company's cost reaches 9.7 percent.

Take it from the investor's side. Say he has a choice of buying the 9 percent bond at 99 1/2 or the 8 3/4 percent bond at 98. If he holds on to it for life, the 9 percent bond will yield him 9.08 percent and the 8 3/4 percent one will yield him 8.91 percent, or 0.17 percent.

But if he plans to hold it on a short-term basis, the current yield on the 9 percent will amount to 9.05 on a yearly basis, while the yield on the 8 3/4 issue is only 8.83 percent.

One problem with the 9 percent coupon is that it is hard for the company to convince stockholders that the money has been raised at better terms than lesser-coupon issues.

On the other hand, some, perhaps most, of the demand for the 9 percent coupon may be due to the fact that it is equally hard to convince an individual investor that he may be doing better with a lower coupon but better pricing.

As one market source put it, the differentials here amount to the same "optics advantage" that you get in marking the price of a dress \$7.99 instead of \$8. There are few buyers who really care about the extra penny, but the lower price tag appeals to that human, bargain-hunting element.

Elsewhere on the market, (Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 3, 1969	Dec. 27, 1969	Jan. 4, 1970
Commodity Index	113.2	112.4	112.4
Consumer Price Index	332.558,000	332.575,000	332.575,000
Industrial Production	2,683,000	2,683,000	2,683,000
Steel production (000)	2,683,000	2,683,000	2,683,000
Motor vehicle production	2,683,000	2,683,000	2,683,000
Electric power production	2,683,000	2,683,000	2,683,000
Electric power output, kW-hr.	2,683,000	2,683,000	2,683,000
Business failures	131	131	131
Stocks for commercial-agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power, and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available, 1969 omitted.			
MONTHLY COMPARISONS			
	Nov. 1969	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1970
Employed	78,716,000	78,716,000	78,716,000
Unemployed	2,716,000	2,716,000	2,716,000
Industrial production	171.1	171.1	171.1
Personal income	\$708,000,000	\$708,000,000	\$708,000,000
Money supply	\$199,700,000	\$199,700,000	\$199,700,000
Construction contracts	178	178	178
Manufacturers' inventories	\$35,355,000	\$35,355,000	\$35,355,000
Exports	\$2,357,100	\$2,357,100	\$2,357,100
Imports	\$3,218,000	\$3,218,000	\$3,218,000

Figures are subject to revision by source. *1969 omitted. Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Industrial production is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Steel production is compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Motor vehicle production is compiled by the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Electric power production is compiled by the Electric Power Research Institute. Electric power output, kW-hr., is compiled by the Federal Energy Administration. Business failures are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Amex and Counter Stocks Advance on Modest Volume

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).

The American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market started the new year in fair style as most stocks advanced on modest volume. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues ended last week at 427.94, up 4.08 points from a week ago.

Among the stronger issues in the counter market this week, Copper soared 7 1/2 points to 12.15, up from 4.48 a week ago. The stock of American International, which rose 3 1/2 points to 12.15, was also a strong performer.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 21,504,865 shares from 26,445,035 shares last week. There were five trading days.

N.Y. Stock Averages Decline, Trading Is Light; Bonds in Demand Despite Interest-Rate Drop

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).

Like the "traditional" year-end stock rally, the perennial infusion of new funds into the market each January has not appeared so far this season.

By contrast, the bond market is enjoying a better-than-usual demand for debt issues from investors dissatisfied with the yields they have been receiving on savings accounts or in the ho-hum 1969 stock market.

After a brief flurry in the final session of 1969 and the first trading day in 1970, the stock market settled back to a more sedate pace, with prices retreating gently.

In addition to its old worries—tight money, inflation and an uncertain business recession—the stock market had a new worry last week. It is the possibility of new tax increases to help the administration balance the budget.

Land near Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for industrial and home use, was the advertising agency, advanced 2 1/2 after reporting that its profits rose 23 percent for the year ended last Oct. 31.

Another stronger issue was Lida Time of Rochester, N.Y., which was up 1 1/2 points in active trading. The company expects to market its full line of consumer technical products.

Consumer Technical Industries gained 2 points after disclosing it has begun receiving orders for a recently introduced computer device.

Another mover was Information Displays, Inc., which rose 3 1/4. The majority of bank issues declined in active trading.

Wells Fargo lost 3 1/4, Crocker National 2 3/4 and the Bank of America 2 1/2.

The insurance issues finished the week slightly higher in slow trading. General Reinsurance and Government Employees' Insurance each added 3 points. Richmond Corp. moved ahead 1/2, while Hartford Fire eased 3/8.

On the American Exchange the most actively traded issue last week was American International, which advanced 3 1/4 to 14 1/4, with 816,100 shares changing hands.

Nortek, the second most active issue, lost 1/8 to 27 1/8 on a turnover of 379,300 shares.

In third place was Siboney, which dipped 1/8 to 3 1/2 on 282,300 shares.

General Motors has been taking similar action to hold down output. The company laid off 3,800 at the end of the year and said it would be closing a dozen plants for two days each to hold down output.

The plant closings caused a drop of more than 14 percent in the auto assemblies last month and indicate a decline of about 30 percent for January.

The Argus Research Corp. estimates that the Federal Reserve Board's production index dipped last month to approximately 170 of the 1957-59 base. Before it began to slide in July, the index stood at 174.5. Thus, the key indicator may have receded slightly more than its downturn in the 1967 mini-recession.

Two other significant sets of economic statistics, issued on Friday, showed retail sales holding unchanged in December from the November level at \$29.5 billion, indicating real volume is actually declining, and the nation's unemployment rate remaining at the low 3.4 percent November level for December. Other labor data, however, such as total employment, overtime and average weekly earnings, all showed the slowing aspects of the economy.

Other major developments of the week included: The Treasury's report that redemptions of United States savings bonds in December topped sales by \$26 million, the 13th consecutive month of net withdrawals of savings.

The spread between the prime rate and the previous week's 4-cent-a-pound price increase to 5 cents for primary metal.

The decision of 40 major banks to form a billion-dollar private company to finance exports of jet aircraft and other major projects.

The extension for another (Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

Over-Counter Market

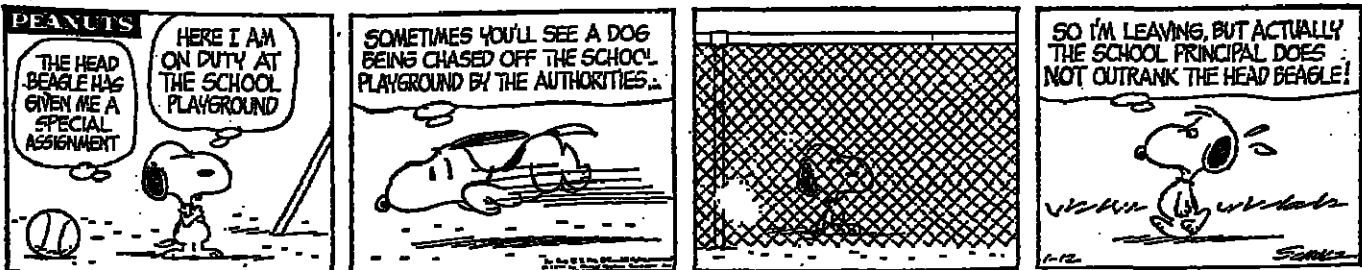
High Low Last Chg

Gen Co Ohio	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	+
Gen Elect	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Electric	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Motors	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Tech	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Time	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen World	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen York	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Z	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen A	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen B	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen C	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen D	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen E	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen F	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen G	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen H	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen I	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen J	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen K	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen L	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen M	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen N	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen O	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen P	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Q	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen R	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen S	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen T	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen U	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen V	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen W	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen X	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Y	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Z	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen A	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen B	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen C	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen D	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen E	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen F	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen G	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen H	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen I	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen J	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen K	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen L	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen M	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen N	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen O	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen P	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Q	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen R	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen S	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen T	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen U	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen V	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen W	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen X	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Y	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Z	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen A	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen B	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen C	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen D	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen E	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen F	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen G	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen H	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen I	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen J	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen K	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen L	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen M	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen N	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen O	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen P	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Q	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen R	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen S	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen T	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen U	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen V	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen W	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen X	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Y	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Z	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen A	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen B	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen C	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen D	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen E	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
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Gen G	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
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Gen U	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
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Gen V	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen W	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen X	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Y	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen Z	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+
Gen A	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	+

Demand for Bonds Is Strong

[illegible]

PEANUTS



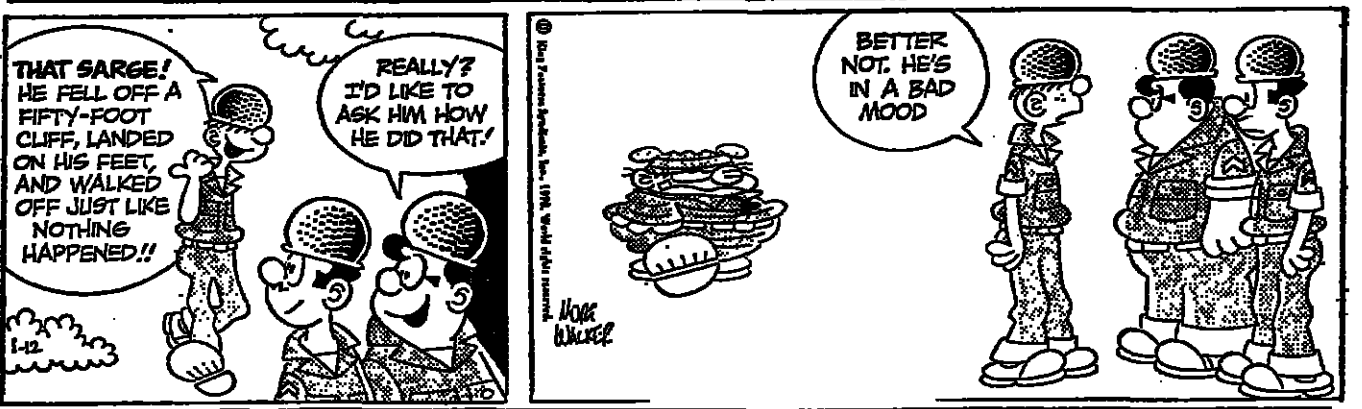
B.C.



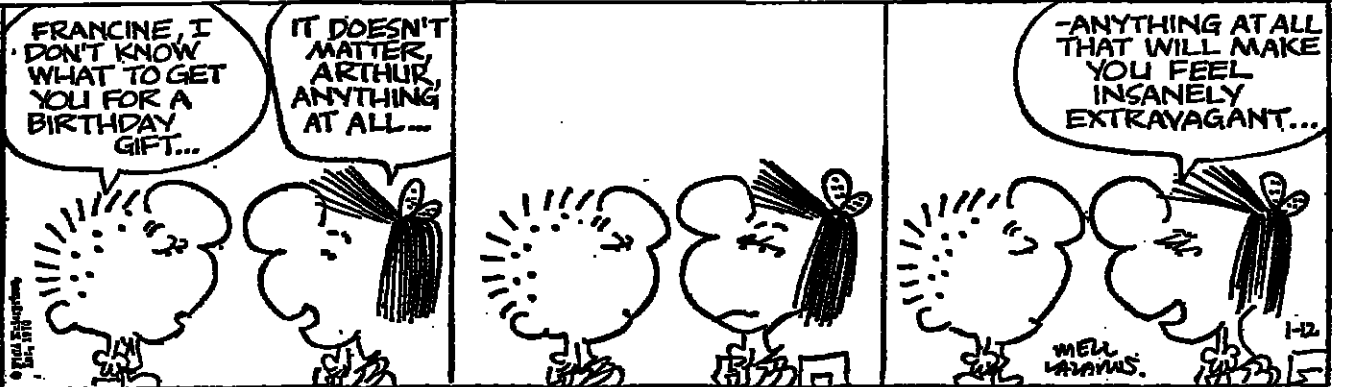
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



RIP KIRBY



By Alan Truscott

East opened one spade, and South passed with the intention of bidding clubs later. It turned out that he had to do so at the level of five when West scraped up a spade raise and East made a wild jump to four spades with a hand not even worth a game invitation.

North was annoyed to hear his partner bid five clubs, for he was looking forward to defending four spades. East doubled on principle—how could South make 11 tricks when he could not bid originally? But it was not a good principle. North's frustration with his partner's bid evaporated as the play developed. As the bidding and opening lead of the spade three marked, East with the spade ace, South could afford to play the nine from dummy. If East had produced the ten, the declarer would still have been able to ruff out the spade ace and make two tricks in the suit.

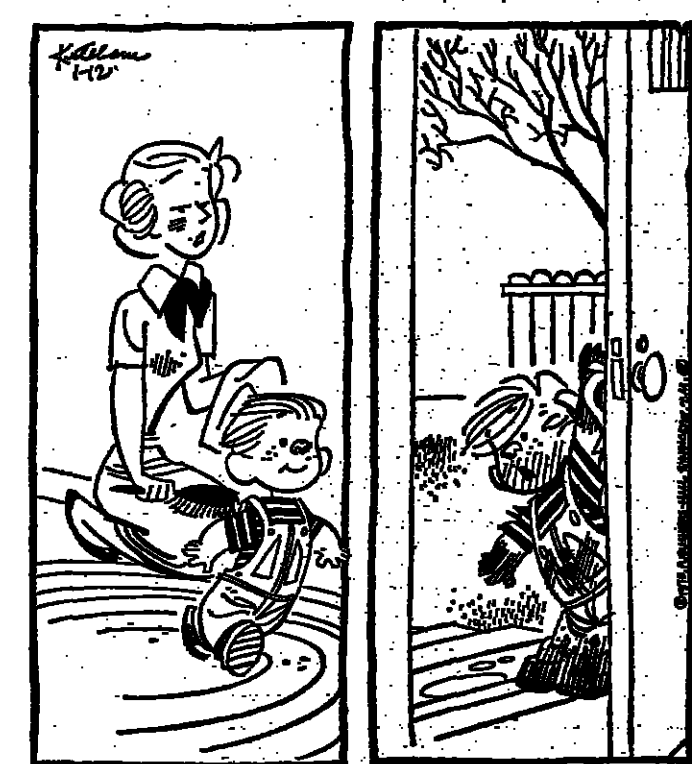
As South hoped, the spade nine forced the ace and he ruffed. The club dummy had a value for entry purposes, so he led the club six to dummy's queen, removing both the missing trumps. The winning spades were let out, and the three hearts were discarded from the closed hand.

Twelve tricks could have been claimed at this point, but South wanted all he could get. He led a small heart from dummy, and East, perhaps upset by the way the play was going, played his heart king. South ruffed high, led the club seven to the nine in dummy, and played the heart jack. East had to

NORTH
♦ KQJ9
♥ J107
♦ 862
♣ Q95
WEST
♦ 10643
♥ 9852
♦ KJ73
♣ 4
EAST (D)
♦ A8752
♥ AK4
♦ Q1094
♣ 3
SOUTH
♦ Q63
♥ A5
♦ AKJ108762
Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
4 ♣ 5 ♣ Pass Pass
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle
TEAS PLATH GRANS
OYEN SOHO NASHAL
GASOLINES AETIA
AMORE EEST RHR
SPEED ADD BOA
KISS PRONTO
APES GAHU TOOTH
VITTORIO ASSHAM
REHOBOTH ASSHAM
LOVE ARE SERFO
LIL LIEGE ARIONA
ANODE GASTRITIS
NEGITY UNTO PATE
ASIVET OGIE ELISA

DENNIS THE MENACE



That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
CYDER
MUJOB
SIFUNE
THAGUT
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
First the SURPRISE ANSWER is: AN
(Answer tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: MIKE SNOWY FUMBLE DEFACE
Answer: Here the precious tailor spoke—ON MEASURED TONES

BOOKS

CULTURE AND COMMITMENT:
A STUDY OF THE GENERATION GAP
By Margaret Mead. Doubleday. Natural History Press.
113 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ROSS MACDONALD, in his most recent novel "The Goodbye Look," has his detective Lew Archer tell a young woman: "I don't believe people know everything at birth and forget it as they get older." Raymond Aron, in his most recent book, "The Future Revolution," observes: "A professor would have to be very ignorant indeed to be more ignorant than his students, particularly in their first years at university." Margaret Mead, in this volume of shining intelligence, sees the situation from a less comfortable point of view. The young, she says, know something the rest of us refuse to admit. They know that "there are no adults anywhere in the world from whom they can learn what the next steps should be."

What the next steps should be... a deceptively simple and ultimately horrifying formulation to describe that most notorious of holes, the generation gap. For the dissident young, writes Dr. Mead, "the past... is a colossal, unbridgeable failure and the future may hold nothing but the destruction of the planet." One needn't subscribe wholly to such an apocalyptic vision. But something is going on in the United States, Latin America, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Japan that can't be shrugged off. Dr. Mead suggests that the something is a new world culture, which she calls "reflexive," conspired at by transistor radios, space satellites and hydrogen bombs, but based upon a profound revision of authority roles, the nature of dependency and the "location of the future."

Her concepts are perfectly straightforward. In a "post-figurative" culture—primarily societies, small religious and ideological enclaves—children learn primarily from their forebears. Authority derives from the past, from grandparents who, because change is almost imperceptible, "cannot conceive of any other future... than their own past." In a time-less culture, the oldest among us is the justly model; the youngest, the child, is so much silly-puddy on which a role is pressed.

In a "reflexive" culture—much "reflexive" culture—as our own, incorporating change—both children and adults learn from their peers, playmates, fraternity brothers, colleagues. The grandfather, hopelessly anachronistic, has been wheeled off to the nearest geriatric garden for figs and estrogen. The father often abdicates his responsibility to a surrogate: the teacher, the employer. Castle wars with assimilation. The past is irrelevant. People, after a certain amount of use, are obsolete. "Reflexive" culture is what is happening to us. The young, in their apprehension of the still unknown future, assume new authority; teach us by asking questions we were too busy to worry about; require of us a nurture, an environment, that instead of pressing forms.

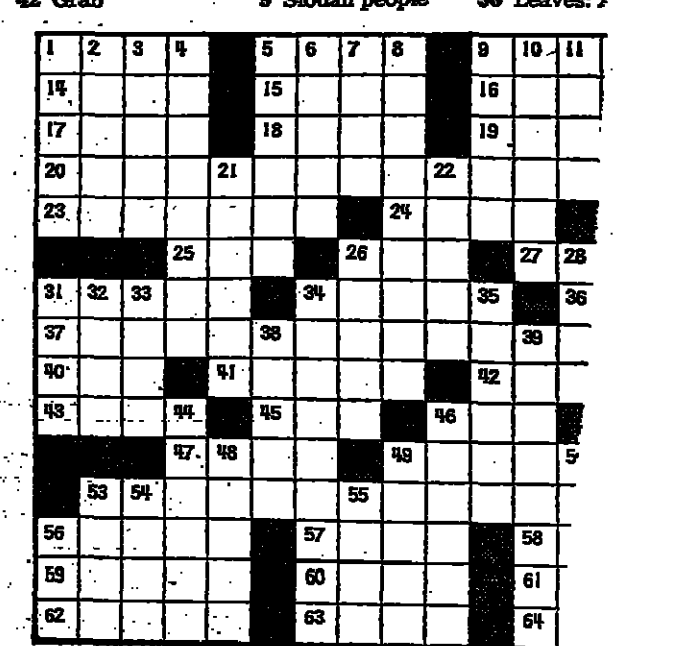
Mr. Leonard reviews for The New York Times.

Modern Art Museum Names New Director

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Museum of Modern Art has named John Hightower executive director of the New York State Council on the Arts as its director. The appointment ends a search that last May, when the board trustees ousted Bates I. Hightower for less than months. Mr. Hightower, 36, has been director of the council, supports the visual arts, and has been for six years. He will take up his new post May 1.

CROSSWORD By Will I

ACROSS
1 Cooking direction
5 Cook
9 Some museum hangings
14 So long
15 Garden worker
16 Track man
17 Soon
18 Guitare
19 Start of Dickens title
20 One of Haydn's twelve
22 Perfume
24 Green color
25 Dakota Indian
26 Fleur-de
27 Smooth, to Scots
31 Flat piloths
34 Animal
37 Specialty on an Innsbruck menu
40 Greek letter
41 — up (clinch)
42 Grab
43 Without Fr.
45 Lawyer: Abbr.
46 Estimate
47 Bills
49 African bird
53 Substance used for moldings
56 Equus
57 Church vessel
58 Man, familiarly
59 Garbo
60 Small sled
61 Ace
62 Boyish epithet
63 Leap
64 Space initials
DOWN
1 Tribe
2 New Mexican
3 Indians
4 Jackets
5 Talk endlessly
6 Happen
7 Carpenter support
8 Slippery
9 — to left
10 Siouan people
10 Mountain climber's g
11 Novelist P
12 Depend
13 Three, in F
14 Literary city
22 Allowable
23 Himmler, r
28 Court cry
30 Printer's n
31 Has debts
32 Rix
33 Thin
34 Insect
35 Rebel
36 Cheerful
39 Quadrang
44 Onsets
46 More pla
48 Literary f
49 Friendly
50 Scene
51 Spanish r
52 Town in Italy
53 Persian e
54 Shifters
55 Rake
56 Leaves: f



Dawson Directs Chiefs to 23-7 Upset of Vikings in Super Bowl

K.C. Makes 3 Interceptions, Recovers 2 Fumbles

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Chiefs, under tremendous pressure because his name has been linked in a nationwide gambling investigation, directed the Kansas City Chiefs to a 23-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings today in the last Super Bowl game between champions of separate leagues.

Playing their final game as representatives of the AFL, after finishing last season in regular season, the Chiefs beat the Minnesota Vikings, who were the NFL champions, in the last Super Bowl game between champions of separate leagues.

Jan Stenstrom, the Norwegian soccer-style star, kicked field goals of 28, 32 and 36 yards and Mike Garrett scored once on a five-yard run for a 16-0 halftime lead.

After the Vikings struck back for a four-yard run in the third quarter, Dawson put the game away with a 46-yard pass to Otis Taylor, who made two fine moves en route to the clinching touchdown.

Dawson completed 12 of 17 passes for 200 yards and three touchdowns. He was the last pure Super Bowl quarterback because the league merger, officially Feb. 1, and future contracts will be between the champions of different conferences of the combined National Football League.

The Chiefs' superb defense, led by Curly Culp at left tackle, clamped down on the Vikings' ground game and forced Joe Kapp to go to the air in an attempt to catch up.

In the final quarter, the Chiefs intercepted two of Kapp's long desperate passes and also picked off one on Gary Cusumano, who took over after Kapp left with damaged ribs and elbow.

Reaching the three interceptions, the Chiefs also recovered two Minnesota fumbles.

The pro-NFL crowd in the home of the New Orleans Saints came to cheer the 13-point lead, but left praying for the Vikings' comeback.

The NFL change was penalized 15 yards, a personal foul of Alan Page.

Dawson's name was mentioned last week by other pro football figures in connection with federal gambling investigation. Unconfirmed reports said he and others would be subpoenaed to appear in Detroit as witnesses.

This was denied on all sides and pro football commissioner Pete Rozelle said the 34-year-old quarterback was not involved.

When Dawson led the game with less than a minute to go, he drew a rushing charge from the crowd.

As the game ended, Stram was carried off the field and the Chiefs pounded each other on the back in a victory celebration reminiscent of the New York Jets after their starting 16-7 upset of Baltimore last year.

The original Super Bowl game was the first between NFL and AFL teams and the Chiefs admit they were awed by the Packers' reputation. But since then, inter-league games have become commonplace and Kansas City has played NFL teams nine times in preseason games, winning seven.

Among their victims were the

Vikings who were beaten by 13-10 in the summer of 1968. Says Dawson: "The mystery is gone as far as the NFL is concerned."

The Chiefs reached the Super Bowl in an unusual way, because they were a second-place team at the end of the regular 14-game season. They won 11 and lost seven and finished 1 1/2 games behind Oakland in the Western Division. But divisional second-place teams qualified for the AFL playoffs last season for the first time. The Chiefs then beat the Raiders, the Eastern winners, and then the Raiders for the league championship. Counting preseason and postseason games, their overall record is 19-3, the same as the Vikings.

North Gains 37-37 Tie in Senior Bowl

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 11 (AP)—San Diego State's Dennis Shaw threw three touchdown passes, two in the final quarter, to lift the North to a 37-37 tie with the South yesterday in a Senior Bowl football game dominated by dazzling passing.

Shaw's 18-yard toss to Idaho's Jerry Henderson with 2 minutes 25 seconds remaining allowed Jim O'Brien of Cincinnati to kick the point that produced the second tie in the 32-game series.

The South, trailing, 20-16, at halftime, bolted to a 37-23 advantage with a three-touchdown outburst in the third quarter on two drives of more than 70 yards, engineered by quarterback Terry Bradshaw of Louisiana Tech, and a 62-yard interception return by linebacker John Small of the Citadel.

Shaw completed 23 of 52 passes for a record 386 yards and was chosen the North's outstanding back, but Bradshaw, who threw for two scores, was named the game's outstanding player. Bradshaw completed 17 of 30 for 267 yards.

South Wins Hula Bowl

HONOLULU, Jan. 11 (UPI)—All-American Bob Anderson, playing in his fourth post-season game, led the South to a 35-13 victory over the North yesterday in the 24th annual Hula Bowl game. Anderson, who led Colorado to a Liberty Bowl triumph and also played in the West-End Shrine game and the All-American game at Tampa, directed the South to a touchdown the first time his team got the ball.

Anderson's 18-yard pass to a receiver in the end zone set off a drive that ended in a touchdown. Anderson's 18-yard pass to a receiver in the end zone set off a drive that ended in a touchdown.

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STYMIED—Doug Ford watches shot after playing from rough. Camera angle made it seem rougher.

Irwin Leads Charge by Shot At Los Angeles; Palmer Fades

By Lincoln A. Werden

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Eddie Irwin, of Boulder, Colo., No. 58 on golf's 1969 money list, was the No. 1 scorer yesterday after three rounds of the \$100,000 Los Angeles Open. The former defensive back and captain at the University of Colorado, and National Collegiate golf champion, scored a four-under-par 67 for a 54-hole aggregate of 203.

The husky athlete said he was a bit amazed by his rounds of 70, 66 and yesterday's 67 over the Rancho Park municipal course because he had been snowed out of the Los Angeles and Boulder during recent weeks.

"All I did was sit and watch television," he said. "Well, I did hit two bags of practice balls in the snow when my wife and I were stuck out of the course."

Irwin led Billy Casper, the winner of this tourney in 1968, by one stroke despite the consistency of the former U.S. Open champion. Casper trailed his third straight 68.

Dave Stockton moved into third place at 205 and Bob Linn was next at 206 while Paul Harner, the 36-hole second-round pacer, dropped back with a 72 and 27. Arnold Palmer also had a 72 which sent him down to 211.

Lee Trevino, Dave Hill, Larry Mowry, Ken Still and Jimmy Wright, the New York Metropolitan Open champion, were also in the 207 group with Harner.

Palmer's irons were not as sharp as in his two consecutive triumphs that closed the 1969 tour. His putting was not much better.

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UCLA Five Wins Again By 1 Point

Oregon St. Bows In Last 6 Seconds

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Skippy John Ecker proved the big man for UCLA's unbeaten basketball team last night.

Ecker, a 6-foot-8, 188-pound reserve forward, replaced Sidney Wicks with only 16 seconds left to play against Oregon State and UCLA, trailing, 71-70. Ecker controlled a jump ball to give the Bruins possession and then calmly sank the winning basket on a turnaround shot from the right side with six seconds remaining as the Bruins pulled out a 72-71 decision.

The victory was the top-ranked Bruins' tenth of the season and their third by a point. For Oregon State, which appeared to have scored a major upset when Tim Perkins connected with a corner jumper with 31 seconds remaining, the loss was its seventh against three victories.

Ninth-ranked Ohio University and tenth-ranked Tennessee did not escape. Bowling Green used a 56 percent shooting average to beat Ohio, 85-65, in a Mid-American Conference game and Georgia continued unbeaten in Southeastern Conference competition by upsetting Tennessee, 61-56.

Second-ranked Kentucky, favored to capture the SEC crown, used Dan Issel's 37 points to defeat Florida, 82-69. Third-ranked South Carolina overcame a collapsing zone defense and a slow-down offense to beat Maryland, 55-44. No. 4 St. Bonaventure rode Bob Lanier's 43 points to a 94-65 triumph over Kent State and Charley Scott's 29 points carried fifth-ranked North Carolina past Duke, 86-78.

Sixth-ranked New Mexico State, behind Jimmy Collins' 25 points, whipped Montana State, 106-68. Rex Morgan's 29 points helped seventh-ranked Jacksonville win Miami (Fla.), 121-87; eighth-ranked Houston used Ollie Taylor's 26 points to down West Texas State, 81-83; Washington got by Stanford, 76-73, in overtime, and North Carolina State held off Wake Forest, 75-72.

Marquette ran its record to 11-1 by downing DePaul, 72-60; Southern California won its 10th straight game by defeating Pacific West Virginia, 92-80; Columbia and Pennsylvania remained tied for the Ivy League lead as the Lions beat Brown, 88-54, and the Quakers ripped Harvard, 103-71.

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Davenport, Carlos Tie World Indoor Records

By William Gildea

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 11 (UPI)—Davenport and Carlos tied world indoor records Friday night in the third National Invitation track meet before 9,514 at Maryland's Cole Field House.

Olympic champion Davenport matched the 60-yard high hurdle record of 6.8 he shares with Hayes Jones and Earl McCullough as he edged veteran Leon Coleman, who was clocked in 6.9. It was the third time Davenport had done 6.8 and earned him the meet's outstanding performer award.

Carlos, picking up speed after 30 yards, pulled away from Ivory Crockett of Southern Illinois to win the 60-yard dash in 5.9. It was the same time Carlos ran last year when the meet was held at D.C. Army here and the third 5.9 in history. Bob Hayes made 6.1 first in 1964.

Both Carlos and Davenport expressed interest in pro football careers after their stirring performances.

"The coach is good, he can teach anybody," said Carlos, when asked if he believed he could crack the sport without collegiate experience. "It depends on how much the coach puts into it. I'd like to be a running back. But it's up to the club which drafts me."

Davenport offers three years of experience as a defensive back at Southern University. He was drafted on the 10th round last year by the New Orleans Saints, but was ruled ineligible for the draft.

"I still don't understand it," Davenport said. "The school said I had no more eligibility left. So there I was. I don't know where I will be drafted since I've had a season's layoff."

The bright red, banked track installed by the meet's co-sponsors, the Catholic Youth Organization and the C. Club, was faster than the one used at the Army the previous two years and helped produce meet records in several major events.

One of these was the mile, won with a strong finishing kick by Marty Liquori in 4:05.5. The Villanova star ran only as fast as necessary and he came from 25 yards behind to stick his head in front of Julia Luzzini, formerly of William and Mary.

Drawing a big ovation for scoring the first major victory over the new board track was Maryland's Ed Bowe, who won the 500 in the meet-record time of 6:5.3. Little Esther Stroy rewarded the local fans with a victory in the women's 440, as she met record with a time of 55.7.

Olympic high jump champion Dick Fosbury was a major disappointment. He passed at 6-6, then missed three times at 6-8 as Frank Costello of Sports Illustrated went on to win at 6-10. Josef Plachy of Czechoslovakia led from start to finish to win the 400 yards in 1:53.2. Plachy held off Tom Von Ruden of the Pacific Coast Club, who was second in 1:53.5.

Sports International had another winner in Lacey O'Neal, who set a meet record of 7.6 in the women's 60-yard hurdles to edge veteran Marnie Rallins.

Davenport did not win the heat. But minutes later, he carved another niche in his impressive international hurdles scrapbook by equalling his world record in the 45-yard high hurdles for the second time in two years. It was his second record-tying performance in two nights.

Davenport's time of 5.3 seconds was the most productive performance in the 44th show, which may have been the last in this city.

Davenport, who maintained his hold over Leon Coleman, also won the vote of writers as the outstanding athlete. He received the National Invitation trophy Friday night at the National invitation meet.

The meet directors were weighing the possibilities of dropping their annual event. Whether the crowd of 8,700 was enough to satisfy their financial interests for another year may not be known until the 1971 schedule is drawn up.

Last night's meet produced few surprises. Sam Bar repeated his victory in the invitation mile run. Helgeby, a slow pace (68-second) runner, was a 2:05.5 half-mile, along with Bulgaria, Morocco and Peru.

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French Add Wengen to Ski Empire

Duvillard and Russel Victors

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 11 (UPI)—World Cup leader Patrick Russel added another victory to the winning streak by the French Alpine ski squad today in the special slalom of the Leukerhorn classic and teammate Henri Duvillard, winner of yesterday's downhill, took the combined trophy.

The French pair have won nine out of 16 World Cup races—men and women—this season. Austria, Italy and the U.S. have won two each, Australia one.

Russel won the slalom in 1:49.55 to edge out Switzerland's Dumeng Giovanoli. The Swiss was timed in 1:50.58 for the two heats. Another Frenchman, Henri Brechu, was third in 1:50.85.

It was Russel's second slalom victory of the season and he now tops the World Cup standings with a commanding lead of 101 points. Italy's Gustavo Thoeni retained his second ranking by finishing fourth in 1:51.44.

The once powerful Austrians failed to gain a spot among the top ten. Their leading slalom specialists Alfred Matt and Reinhard Treitschler sidelined with broken legs and World Cup holder Karl Schranz disqualified for missing a gate in the second run; the best Austrian was Herbert Huber in 11th place.

After a disappointing downhill, the U.S. team placed three in the top ten. Billy Kidd was sixth, Eric Poulsen eighth and Rick Chaffee ninth. Spider Satch seemed on his way to repeating his second-place finish of last year when he clocked the second best time in the first heat, but he crossed the top of his skis in the second heat and fell.

Yesterday, Duvillard held off a strong Austrian threat to win the shortened downhill race. Thaw and "Frohn" winds forced the organizers, who had spent about \$20,000 to rebuild the world's most famous downhill course for the 40th anniversary of the race, to shorten the track from 4,260 meters (4,550 yards) to 2,760 meters (3,000 yards) for safety reasons.

Duvillard's speed down the still treacherous course in 1:50.21, an average speed of about 85 k.p.h. (52 m.p.h.). His top speed was more than 110 k.p.h. (68 m.p.h.). He edged Karl Cordin of Austria, who clocked 1:50.91, and Heini Messner, who was timed in 1:51.13.

Schranz, who won the race for the fourth time last year, had to settle for fifth place.

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France Defeats Scotland, 11-9, in Rugby Opener

MURRAYFIELD, Scotland, Jan. 11 (UPI)—France beat Scotland, 11-9, yesterday in the first match of the Five Nations Rugby tournament before a crowd of 45,000. France led, 11-6, at halftime.

The French, who have not lost since 1963, scored one goal, one try and one conversion against two penalty goals and one try by the Scots. It was France's 17th victory against Scotland, which has 21 triumphs and two draws in the series.

Benoit Dange and Jean-Pierre Lux scored tries for the French. Ludoen Piar converted the first and dropped a goal. Wilson Leader kicked two penalties for Scotland, and Ian Smith scored a try.

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